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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Posthumous Memoirs of My Own Time. By Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, Bart. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1836. Bentley.

WE are well pleased, and sure we are the reading public will be well pleased again to meet the gossiping, amusing, anecdote-telling Sir N. Wraxall, whose foreign travel and intimacy with leading persons in most walks of life at home enabled him to pick up so much intelagreeable and entertaining manner, the intelligence he acquired.

These volumes begin with the general election of 1784; tell us all about the state of parties at prominently forward; and Sir N. says-

even lain down, when intoxicated, occasionally, him, he seemed to be in his proper element. negligent to so great a degree that he rarely of intoxication for the purpose of washing him. On those occasions, being wholly insensible to all that passed about him, they stripped him as they would have done a corpse, and performed on his body the necessary ablutions. Nor did remedy for its relief, 'Pray, my lord,' said he, 'did you ever try a clean shirt?' Drunkmitted down, probably, by his ancestors from formation. His father, the Duke of Norfolk,

realising Thomson's description of the parson already barons of many centuries old — that he in his 'Autumn,' who, after the fox-chase, actually attempted to reject the peerage, presurvives his company in the celebration of these orgies :-

 Perhaps some doctor of tremendous paunch, Awful and vast, a black abyes of drink, Outlives them all; and from his buried flock, Returning late with rumination sad, Laments the weakness of these latter times.'

Even in the House of Commons, he was not always sober; but he never attempted, like ligence, and whose talents were so peculiarly adapted to the task of communicating, in an occasions. No man, when master of himself, was more communicative, accessible, and free from any shadow of pride. Intoxication rendered him quarrelsome; though, as appeared in the course of more than one transaction, he that bustling time, and relate many curious did not manifest Lord Lonsdale's troublesome particulars of family and female influence. The superabundance of courage after he had given celebrated Rolliad is, also, often referred to; and offence. When under the dominion of wine, dozens of stories are redeemed from oblivion he has asserted that three as good Catholics which concern things and persons of that day sate in Lord North's last parliament as ever and generation. Of these we shall select a few; existed; namely, Lord Nugent, Sir Thomas racter of the work, or give our friends a quarter in this declaration. Doubts were, indeed, always of an hour's light literary recreation. Among thrown on the sincerity of his own renunciation others, the late Duke of Norfolk stands rather of the errors of the Romish church; which act was attributed more to ambition, and the Strong natural sense supplied in Lord desire of performing a part in public life, or to Surrey the neglect of education; and he dis- irreligion, than to conviction. His very dress, played a sort of rude eloquence whenever he which was most singular, and always the rose to address the house, analagous to his same, except when he went to St. James's formation of mind and body. In his youth __ namely, a plain blue coat of a peculiar dye, for at the time of which I speak he had at_ approaching to purple __was said to be imposed tained his thirty-eighth year—he led a most on him by his priest or confessor, as a penance. licentious life, having frequently passed the The late Earl of Sandwich so assured me; but whole night in excesses of every kind, and I always believed Lord Surrey to possess a mind superior to the terrors of superstition. to sleep in the streets, or on a block of wood.

At the Beef-steak Club, where I have dined with man, he left no issue by either of his wives. The second still survives, in a state of disaim, he seemed to be in his proper element. But few individuals of that Society could sustain a contest with such an antagonist when the cloth was removed. In cleanliness, he was spring of 1731, breakfasting with him at the Cocoa-tree coffee-house, Lord Surrey assured made use of water for purposes of bodily re-freshment and comfort. He even carried the neglect of his person so far, that his servants in order to commemorate the period when the were accustomed to avail themselves of his fits dukedom would have remained three hundred years in their house, since its creation by Richard the Third. He added, that it was his intention to invite all the individuals of both sexes whom he could ascertain to be lineally descended from the body of 'Jockey of Norhe change his linen more frequently than he folk,' the first duke of that name, killed at washed himself. Complaining one day to Bosworth Field; 'but having already,' said Dudley North that he was a martyr to the he, 'discovered nearly six thousand persons theumatism, and had ineffectually tried every sprung from him, a great number of whom are in very obscure or indigent circumstances, and believing as I do that as many more may enness was in him a hereditary vice, trans- be in existence, I have abandoned the design. Lord Lonsdale also figures on the canvass;

the Plantagenet times, and inherent in his and of his elevation to the peerage, it is stated: "Overleaping the two inferior stages of the indulged equally in it; but he did not manifest peerage as if beneath his claims, Sir James the same capacities as the son in resisting the seated himself at once on the earl's bench, by effects of wine. It is a fact, that Lord Surrey, the title of Lonsdale; an elevation which, it after laying his father and all the guests under might have been thought, was in itself fully the color of the color o

recommenced the unfinished convivial rites; three noble individuals who preceded him were ferring to remain a commoner rather than submit to so great a mortification. With that avowed intention he repaired to the House of Commons, where, in defiance of all impediments he would have proceeded up the floor, and placed himself on one of the opposition benches, as member for the county of Cumberland, if Colman and Clementson, the serjeant and deputy serjeant-at-arms, had not withheld him by main force. Apprised of his determination, and aware of his having already kissed the king's hand at the levee on his being raised to the earldom, though the patent had not yet passed through the necessary forms for its completion; they grasped the hilts of their swords, restrained him from accomplishing his purpose, and at length succeeded in obliging him to seat himself under the gallery in the part of the house allotted to peers when present at the deliberations of the commons. were subsequently devised to allay the irritation of his mind, and to induce his acquiescence in the order of precedence adopted by

> The following is an appropriate pendant:-"Sir Richard Philipps, a Welsh baronet of ancient descent, when member for the county of Pembroke, in the year 1776, having preferred a request to his majesty, through the first minister, Lord North, for permission to make a carriage-road up to the front door of his house, which looked into St. James's Park, met with a refusal. The king, apprehensive that if he acceeded to Sir Richard's desire, it would form a precedent for many similar applications, put a negative on it: but Lord North, in delivering the answer, softened it by adding, that if he wished to be created an Irish peer, no difficulty would be experienced. honour being thus tendered him, he accepted it, and was made a baron of that kingdom by the title of Lord Milford. His intimate friend and mine, the late Sir John Stepney, related this fact to me not long after it took place."

The "Rolliad," which we have already mentioned, must always possess a high politico-literary interest; and we, therefore, copy the following account of that witty production :-

"About this time, in the spring of 1785, appeared those celebrated productions, denominated the 'Rolliad,' and the 'Probationary Odes.' The 'Rolliad' assumed the shape of criticisms on an imaginary poem, and might be termed poetico-prosaic; while the 'Odes,' to the number of twenty or more, were poetical compositions, for the greater part Pindaric. Both abounded with classic allusions and the keenest satire; decorated with the graces of verse, borrowing aid from the finest writers of antiquity; sparing no individuals, however elevated by rank, ability, or office; but levelling their shafts principally at the sovereign, at Pitt, Dundas, and Jenkinson. They obtained a prodigious circulation, from the union of taste, malevolence, learning, and wit, which the table at the Thatched House tavern, in St. adequate to his pretensions and services. Yet, illuminated every part of them; having passed James's Street, has left the room, repaired to so indignant was he at finding himself last on through two-and-twenty editions in the lapse another festive party in the vicinity, and there the list of newly created earls - though the of about twenty-seven years, between 1785 and

ND,

Their reputed author was Mr. Joseph Richardson, who, I believe, inhabited one of the inns of court, and followed the profession of the law. With him were, however, joined various other men of talents, who contributed their respective quotas. At their head I should place Mr. George Ellis, a man well known in the literary world, as well as in the diplomatic, and higher circles of society. But I have reason to suppose that General Burgoyne. Fitzpatrick, Mr. John Townsend (now Lord John), and others of Fox's friends or admirers, not only retouched some of the passages: they furnished whole odes. I omit Sheridan's name, because he positively denied, in the House of Commons, having had any participation in the productions. Even now, after the lapse of three-and-thirty years, though the far greater number of the individuals who are lashed or ridiculed in the 'Rolliad' and the 'Probationary Odes' have passed away; for I am one of the few survivors; yet they cannot be perused without exciting the most animated emotions. The present Lord Rolle, then a commoner, and one of the two representatives for the county of Devon, constituted the hero of the ' Rolliad.' "

The first volume, whence these extracts are taken, goes into a résumé of the parliamentary debates, of which we shall take no further notice than merely to transcribe a good, though brief, description of Windham's style in the

"There was in Windham's eloquence an eccentricity and originality of phrase peculiarly his own: picturesque, but full of energy: as, for instance, when in 1809, after the battle of Talavera, Sir Arthur Wellesley having been raised by ministers at once to the dignity of a viscount, Windham observed upon it, that ' he disapproved of Sir Arthur's being thus elevated over a whole gradation of the peerage, because if he made two more such leaps, the red book would not hold him."

The particulars of a visit paid by the author to Paris are interesting, from their personal application to the unfortunate Louis XVI., his queen, and court. Of Denmark, and its un-happy queen, Matilda, there is also some curious information; and the case of the persecuted Warren Hastings comes in for much remark. But these matters, and the question of Junius, whom Sir N. thinks to have been Sir P. Francis, are not so much to our taste for quotation as are the annexed from the second volume; where, to commence with, we are told the following anecdote touching remarkable men and circumstances :-

" Lord Chesterfield was collaterally related to the celebrated earl, so well known in the reigns of the first two princes of the Brunswick line, respecting which nobleman Dr. Johnson observed, that 'he was a lord among wits, and a wit among lords.' His successor did not inherit either the brilliant parts or the parliamentary abilities of that eminent person; but he, nevertheless, possessed considerable talents, heightened by pleasing, lively manners. To the king he rendered himself peculiarly acceptable, and few men about the court enjoyed more frequent or familiar colloquial intercourse with his sovereign. In order to avail himself of this distinction, and the effects which might

other offices, successively conferred on him, formed sufficient evidences of royal predilection. Towards the concluding years of his life, after his majesty's last attack of intellectual malady in 1810, Lord Chesterfield quitted Bayley's, withdrew to Bretby, and occupied himself till his decease in embellishing that classic residence of the Stanhopes, commemorated in such entertaining terms by Grammont. His career would have been, on the whole, rather distinguished than otherwise, if the circumstance of criminally prosecuting his tutor, and the degree of commiseration excited by Dodd's ignominious end, however deserved it might be, had not operated to the disadvantage of the pupil. It was thought indicative of too severe or unfeeling a disposition, at two-and-twenty, to surrender a clergyman, connected by such ties, to the public executioner. Such continues even at present to be the common sentiment of mankind respecting that transaction. The late Earl of Berkeley, having either wounded or killed more than one highwayman who attempted to rob him when travelling, Lord Chesterfield jocosely said to him in conversation, 'Berkeley, when did you last despatch a highwayman?' 'Chesterfield,' replied he, 'how long is it since you hung a parson?' Here the dialogue ceased."

The death of William Pitt is another striking

relation. " On Friday, the 27th of March, 1812, Sir Walter Farquhar and I dined with Sir John Macpherson at Brompton Grove, near London. No other person was present. After dinner, the conversation turning on Pitt's last illness and death, Sir Walter said, 'It was by no means the gout that killed him. The fatal campaign of 1805, and the battle of Austerlitz, terminated his life. I admit that his stomach was previously debilitated; but the calamities of Austria and Russia overcame him. Lord Melville's unfortunate impeachment, and his dismission as first lord of the admiralty, laid the foundation of Pitt's diseases. When he came up from Bath, early in 1806, I went down to him at Salthill, and earnestly besought of him to remain there; it being so near to Windsor. I represented to him that he could have continual access to the king, and at the same time would breathe a pure air, and might see his friends. He would not listen to me, but came on to Putney. Nevertheless, when he arrived there, which was on a Saturday, he mounted the stairs with great agility, and went out to take the air in his carriage next day. On Monday the ministers got to him, and what passed among them I know not; but on the ensuing morning he was so much worse, as to excite in me the greatest alarm. He complained that he felt as if his body was cut in two. I strongly urged him not to apply to any public business; a piece of advice which I oppose government, as well as respect for adenforced to the persons about him. Conscious ministration; and disclaimed all party feelof his danger, I requested that a consultation might be held on his case; offering to fix on any physician that he might like, and to join any third with us. The proposition met with his ready and immediate assent. He named Reynolds, and to him was added Baillie. We met, and having examined his body, we all con-curred in thinking that no vital part or function was defective : but, from the Tuesday, a or this distinction, and the effects which might naturally be expected to result from it, he remounded, doring many years, his paternal seat selves. He held out till the Thursday se nnight, of Bretby, in the county of Derby, and hired a place at Baylay's near Salthill, within three or four miles of Windsor. His attentions were lime-water, and became extenuated in mind, as not lavished on an ungrateful master. The garter, the poet of master of the horse, and

when he breathed his last. His faculties sunk with the progress of his disorder and his extreme physical debility."

We hear a good deal of the famous sporting

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portion for variety's sake.

" To return to the Duke of Queensberry. If he had lived under Charles the Second, he might have disputed for pre-eminence in the favour of that prince, with the Arlingtons, the Buckinghams, the Falmouths, and the Dorsets, so celebrated under his reign. Many fabulous stories were circulated and believed respecting him; as, among others, that he wore a glass eye, that he used milk baths, and other idle tales. It is, however, a fact, that the duke performed, in his own drawing-room, the scene of Paris and the Goddesses. Three of the most beautiful females to be found in London presented themselves before him, precisely as the divinities of Homer are supposed to have appeared to Paris on Mount Ida: while he, habited like ' the Dardan shepherd,' holding a gilded apple in his hand, conferred the prize on her whom he deemed the fairest. This classic exhibition took place at his house opposite the Green Park. Neither the second Duke of Buckingham, commemorated by Pope, whose whole life was a voluptuous whim, nor any other of the licentious noblemen, his contemporaries, appear to have ever realised a scene so analogous to the manners of that profligate period. The correct days of George the Third were reserved to witness its accomplishment.'

At this period, it is not unentertaining to look back to Lord Grev's entry upon the po-

litical stage.

" The opposition, however diminished in numbers the party might be, received at this time a most valuable accession of talents in the person of Mr. Grey, now Earl Grey. He had been elected member for the county of Northumberland, late in the last session, when, on the decease of the duke of that name, Lord Algernon Percy succeeded to the peerage as Lord Louvaine. Grey sprung from a very noble and ancient stock. His father, a general officer of merit, decorated with the order of the Bath, was the younger brother and presumptive heir of Sir Henry Grey, a baronet of George the Second's creation. Mr. Grey, when he the Second's creation. Mr. Grey, when he first took his seat in the House of Commons, had not long accomplished his two-and-twen-tieth year. His figure, tall and elegantly formed, prepossessed in his favour. The smiles of the Duchess of Devonshire, and her blandishments, which few persons at any period of life could resist, were believed to have operated very powerfully in attaching him to the party that she espoused: for he seemed irresolute, at his outset in parliament, which side he should take; professed a reluctance to ings. But he insensibly threw aside these restraints."

We shall now hasten to a conclusion with stories not incongenial with those we have already inserted; and we are sure they will be perused with pleasure, as they chiefly relate to the well-known Duchess of Gordon, and Henry Dundas, the friend of Pitt, and able coadjutor

in his difficult ministry.

" Her conjugal duties pressed on her heart with less force than did her maternal solicitudes. In her daughters centered principally her ambitious cares. For their elevation, no sacrifices appeared to her to be too great, no exertions too laborious, no renunciations too severe. It would, indeed, be vain to seek for

question inherited nothing, not even their mothe first, to the snowy banks of the St. Laurence, and the other, to the oppressive climate mond. of Jamaica; are both paying, at this hour, the penalty of those imprudent, if not unfortunate, matches. Georgiana, youngest of the five, whom the duchess carried over to Paris in 1802, and whose hand she had destined for first consul, and already anticipating an imperial crown, meditated a higher alliance for Eugene than the family of Gordon could offer, however ancient or illustrious may be its rank

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Dundas, beneath the appearance of unguarded, open manners, knew how to mature, and, when necessary, how to conceal, the most solid projects of ambition. Managing Scotland, while he controlled India, and looking forward to the British peerage as his certain reward, he kept only have produced effects injurious to his own plans. Dundas guided Pitt on many points, quer's arguments, Dundas usually concluded constitutionally inclined to the passion of love, yet manifested some partiality towards her, and shewed her many attentions. The duchess, desirous of improving so favourable a com-

marriage to English dukes, and the fourth to a For that purpose, he could devise no expedient marquess. Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, so more efficacious, than affecting a disposition to marquess. Sarah, duchess of Marloorolgh, so powerful under the last queen of the Stuart last race, and who had likewise five daughters, obtained for them only two dukes and three earls in marriage. Yet they were the children of the illustrious John Churchill, and on them was respectively settled, by act of parliament, the dukedom, and Blenheim. The ladies in the dukedom, and Blenheim. The ladies in the la expired without producing any ostensible efdiminished degree. To that mother, and to her diminished degree. To that mother, and to here solely, they owed their great matrimonial allisances. The Dukes of Richmond, and of Manchester; banished under the name of governors, of Colonel Lenox, since become Duke of Rich-

"During the autumn of the year 1788, when the trial had already proceeded during a whole session in Westminster Hall, Sir John Macpherson drove out before dinner to Caen Wood, near Hampstead, in order to pay his re-Eugene Beauharnois, in the subsequent year spects to the great Earl of Mansfield. That became Duchess of Bedford. Bonaparte, then nobleman, who only a few months earlier had spects to the great Earl of Mansfield. That resigned the office of chief justice of the King's Bench, was then more than eighty-three years of age, infirm in body, and sinking in health; but still retained all the freshness, as well as in the Scottish peerage: and he expressed his decided disapprobation of any such meditated said Sir John, 'sitting before the door, in front accided disapproportion of any stein meditated sum on. Three years later, having by the plent of his house, and by no means free from bodily tude of his usurped power saluted the Duke of Bavaria as a king, he exacted the sacrifice of the new sovereign's eldest daughter for Jose-the new sovereign's eldest daughter for Jose-million of the leading events of the day; and at last a last last a last what was my opinion of Mr. Pitt. asked me, what was my opinion of Mr. Pitt. I replied, that I considered him as a great minister. 'A great minister!' answered Lord Mansfield; 'a great young minister you mean, Sir John. What did he intend by impeaching be controlled India, and looking forward to the British peerage as his certain reward, he kept his eye fixed invariably on Pitt. With consummate ability he adapted his conduct, as well summate ability he adapted his conduct, as well as his conversation, to the peculiar structure of that minister's mind, on which adulation would shake a valued of the control of the peculiar structure of the peculiar struct who have been dispensing her favours these fifty years, how can any man attempt it?'
'Yes, sir,' answered he, 'that is justice beand influenced him upon almost every measure; but he effected it by never dictating the strength of the stre believed Pitt to have formed upon the subject.

After contesting the chancellor of the exchesion of the subject.

Sometimes she is black; sometimes she is black; sometimes she is red too. No! Sir John, Mr. Pitt is not a great minister. He is a great young minister. by adopting his sentiments, as if from real con-viction. This ingenious species of flattery proved irresistible, under the control of judgment. The which will, some future day, be used against great intimacy with them both, entertained about the same time the project of marrying her eldest daughter to the first minister. Lady Charlotte Lenox was then about eighteen. Charlotte Lenox was then about eighteen years in the same predicament with Hastings; if we of age; and, though not a Hebe, yet her youth, further consider how deeply Pitt was involved her high birth, and her accomplishments, might, in, and how acutely he felt his friend's disaster, not improbably, as her mother thought, effect with other causes to accelerate his own end with other causes to accelerate his own end scarcely nine months afterwards; -we shall see just reason to admire the depth of Lord Mansfield's discernment. Sir John Macpherson relating the circumstance, some years afterwards, mencement, used to drive to Wimbleton, ac-in a companied by Lady Charlotte, at times when the knew that Pitt was there. But Dundas, than whom few men were more clear-sighted; aud who by we mean weighted by the clear of the circumstance, so the years are years and he met at dinner; 'You need not tell us, Sir John,' observed Thurlow, with his characteristic than whom few men were more clear-sighted; and who by we mean weighted by the control of the circumstance, so the years are years. and who by no means wished his friend to form, those words. Neither you, nor any one else, a matrimonial connexion, which must have could have invented them. Lord Mansfield

any other instance in our history, of a woman given the duchess a sort of maternal ascendant only could have pronounced them. He was a who has allied three of her five daughters in over him, determined to counteract her design. Surprising man. Ninety-nine times out of a surprising man. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred he was right in his opinions or decisions. And when once in a hundred times he was wrong, ninety-nine men out of a hundred could not discover it. He was a wonderful man! * "

In another No. we propose to resume our review of this anecdotical work, which so singularly illustrates the affairs and actors of the generation which has just passed away.

The Reliquery: by Bernard and Lucy Barton. With a Prefatory Appeal for Poetry and Poets. 12mo. Pp. 181. London, 1836. J. W. Parker.

OUR Quaker friend appears before the public with a young companion - his daughter, whose poems breathe the same religious and exalted feeling as his own, addressed to the purest class of our emotions. There is something very in-teresting in the simplicity and freshness of pages which record so much of affecting thought and natural beauty. We select two or three favonrites.

" The Meteor.

A shepherd on the silent moor Pursued his lone employ, And by him watch'd, at midnight hour, His lov'd and gentle boy.

The night was still, the sky was clear,
The moon and stars were bright;
And well the youngster lov'd to hear,
Of those fair orbs of light.

When lo! an earth-born meteor's glare Made stars and planets dim; In transient splendour through the air Its glory seem'd to swim.

No more could star's or planet's spell The stripling's eye enchant: He only urged his sire to tell Of this new visitant.

But, ere the shepherd found a tongue, The meteor's gleam was gone; And in their glory o'er them hung The orbs of night alone.

Canst thou the simple lesson read My artless muse hath given? The only lights that safely lead Are those that shine from heaven.

One far more bright than sun or star Is lit in every soul; To guide, if nothing earthly mar, To heaven's eternal goal!"

" For Love is strong as Death." They err who deem love's brightest hour In blooming youth is known; Its purest, tenderest, holiest power In later He is shewn; When passions chastened and subdued To riper years are given; And earth and earthly things are viewed In light that breaks from heaven.

In light that breaks from heaver
It is not in the flush of youth,
Or days of cloudless mirth,
We feel the tenderness and truth
Of love's devoted worth;
Life then is like a tranquil stream
Which flows in sunshine bright,
And objects mirror'd in it seem
To share its sparkling light.
"The whose the howline winds arises

To share its sparkling light.
"Tis when the howling winds arise,
And life is like the ocean,
Whose mountain-billows brave the skies
Lash'd by the storm's commot.on:
When lightning cleaves the murky cloud,
And thunder peals around us,
'Tis then we feel our spirits bowed,
By loneliness around us.

On them, as on the seaman's slab!

Oh then, as to the seaman's sight
The beacon's trembling ray
Surpasses far the lustre bright
Of Summer's cloudless day,
E'en such to tried and wounded hearts In manhood's darker years, The gentle light true love imparts 'Mid sorrows, cares, and fears.

The sorrows, cates, and reas.

Its beams on minds of Joy bereft
Their fresh'ning brightness fling,
And shew that life has something left
To which their hopes may cling:
It steals upon the sick at heart,
The desolate in soul,
To bid their doubts and fears depart,
And point a brighter goal.

If such be love's triumphant power O'er spirits touched by time, Oh! who shall doubt its purest hour Of happiness sublime? In youth 'its like the meteor's gleam Which dazzles and sweeps by; In after-life its splendours seem Link'd with eternity!"

44 Sonnet.

On a View near Woodbridge. My own lov'd town! even this glimpse of thee, Though giving little more to charm the eye Than the tall church-tower, and old priory, Has more of spell-like mastery o'er me Than many a prouder picture could supply! It speaks of hours and objects long gone by, I han many a prouder picture could supply!
It speaks of hours and objects long gone by,
Which I no more on earth can hope to see,
Touching, of thought and feeling, many a key
Of memories far too pure and sweet to die!
My own lov'd town! although unknown to fame, And reft of some my heart must long enshrine, Those still are left thee, who, while life is mine, ust hold therein a fondly cherish'd claim; or care I greatly for a poet's name, But for the hope, though faint, to honour thine!"

There is an enthusiastic preface, written with that devotion to the poet's art which is in itself an excellence.

Old Toby's Addresses to His Friends. 12mo. pp. 190. London and Wellington, 1836. Houlston and Son.

This is a very unpretending volume, but, with some platitudes and commonplace, contains so many acute and shrewd remarks, tinctured by a kindly and benevolent spirit, that we have great pleasure in recommending it to the general reader. Even the least novel portions are good in their way, and we can neither object to nor censure them; indeed, they may rather be commended as the plain ground-work in which the richer materials are set.

We shall offer some examples of these, and begin with a playful and sensible observation on

happiness.
"How heartily (says Old Toby) have I laughed at the absurdity of mankind. Happiness, indeed! where ten seek to obtain her, not one strives to deserve her. Think of this, my friends! think of this. What a world it is, where we desire so much, and deserve so little! Happiness must needs be had, yet no one knows what it means; one expects to find it on the boundless ocean, another in a bottle of brandy. The supient sages of antiquity were as great simpletons as ourselves; they, forsooth, must be happy, but the wisest of them differed in opinion: one sought happiness in a tub, another in a tankard. No wonder that you and I are a little puzzled about happiness, when the tongue of the eloquent and the pen of the learned have never yet described it. have sat up whole nights to read what has been written, and to arrive at a conclusion, but in vain: for what can we gather from the past, when the recorded annals of ages inform us, that the martyr has rejoiced in the fire, while the conqueror of the world was found weeping? There are a thousand opinions about happiness - who? and what? and where is it? believe it to be nothing more than a wild-goose, or why should there be so many wild-goose chases to obtain it? I have long been of this opinion, and many are the times that I have beat among the bushes; frequently have I thought that I heard her; sometimes that I saw her : all a mistake, my friends! all a mistake. My neighbours, too, wise as myself, used to assist me; one saw her here, another there, and many had heard of her being yonder. Not a word of truth in it, my friends! I assure you. I am too old for these pranks now, and have other things to attend to. Old Toby has

goose, and difficult, indeed, to be caught. For fourscore years have I followed her through the miry marshes of this troublesome world, and even now know not the length of her wings, nor the colour of a single feather in her tail."

On taking things quietly, the good sense of the writer is equally conspicuous.

" Take things quietly, my friends! and you will thereby protect yourselves, and those around you, from much unnecessary trouble. Doubtless, there are many things in the world calculated to try our temper, to perplex, and to torment us; but taking them quietly is the best way of lessening their power. If a man, carrying a basket of eggs on his head, meets with an accident, whereby the basket is overturned, and the eggs are broken; will his stamping and storming, his tearing and swearing, lessen his misfortune, or recover one of his broken eggs? Surely not: then, how vain is the indulgence of his frenzy, and how much wiser would it be to take things quietly! There are some men who can hardly live on earth unless they are bouncing and bursting about like so many squibs and crackers, and who, one might imagine, would hardly think heaven itself worth having, unless they went there in a sky-rocket! Avoid such men as you would a Avoid such men as you would a bomb-shell. What is the use of going through the world like a volcano, raging and roaring, spitting and spouting fire in every direction, annoying others, and spending ourselves to no purpose? I had rather handle a hedgehog, walk into a furze-bush, and put a stinging nettle in my bosom, than associate with one of these unlevely, turbulent, and chaos-creating creatures. I well remember meeting with one of this description at a respectable inn. waiter, by some trifling mistake, had brought him a glass of rum instead of a glass of brandy: the error might have been immediately corrected, but the turbulent being burst at once into a rage. Had an irreparable injury been intentionally done to him, he could not have poured forth a torrent of more violent abuse than that which he directed against the devoted head of the offending waiter. He denounced him as every thing that was stupid, careless, and contemptible; the liquor was declared to be not fit for a dog to drink; and the house was designated as an ill-managed, badly provided, miserable establishment, not suitable for any one of respectability to frequent. There was 'no attention, no order, no any thing about it, that there ought to be.' Thus, for half an hour, he put the whole house in confusion; broke the glass, spilled the liquor, and left the place in a fury; disliked by the landlord, abhorred by the waiter, and pitied and despised by Old Toby. What a life must such an one lead! Water-gruel should be his diet, and solitude his abode, until he had subdued his hot, feverish blood to the proper temperament of humanity. This man, my friends, had not learned the advantage of taking things quietly.

" We have heard of the philosopher who, on observing a man frantic with grief, tearing the hair from his head, exclaimed to those around, 'Doth this man think that baldness is a remedy for grief?' There was much of wis-dom in the remark. If, by giving way to passion or ungovernable grief, we could thereby remove or lessen our afflictions, there would be some sense in our raving; but if, on the contrary, it invariably increases our distress,

my friends! happiness is certainly a wild- By calmness and self-possession our energies are rendered doubly effective; and a man with an unruffled spirit does that easily which under the influence of passion he could not perform at all."

Reflections on death interest us :-

We soon forget them whom the earth has covered. It is an unwelcome and a humiliating reflection, that society feels a degree of interest in the death of its members. I do believe that the dissolution of a human being usually occasions less affliction than it does gratification. Is there one among you, my friends! who is inclined to question the correctness of this opinion, to him I would thus speak :- ' When thou art dead, thy remains must be buried: the hallowed ground must be broken up, and the fee of the sexton must be paid. Thy body must be accommodated, yea, decorated, for the tomb: an order will be given for thy shroud. Some one will serve himself by serving thee, and will make thee a coffin. Thy attendants to the place of sepul. ture must be arrayed in the garb of grief; and the impending band and flowing scarf will be viewed with complacency. The undertaker will see that due respect is paid to thee and to himself; thy remains will be conveyed with care, surrounded with sable vestments, and with nodding plumes. The beadle will punc-tually attend with his clothed staff. Thy funeral obsequies must be performed; thine office and vocation must be filled; and all thy worldly goods appropriated. Call to mind, then, the benefits thy death will confer, from the fee of the gravedigger to the fortune of thine heirs: now, calculate the number of those thou wilt oblige by thy departure; and thou wilt die rich in friends, if their number should exceed it.' - Alas! such is the end of poor humanity. Most of us have received some pleasure from the reflection that when we are gone our graves will be visited; nor is it grateful to anticipate that a time will ever arrive when the memorial erected over us will be passed by utterly disregarded and forgotten: and yet how speedily may that time arrive! In one of my rambles among the tombs, I was much affected by the sorrow of an aged woman, who stood mournfully looking on a grave that had been newly turfed. She measured it with her eye, walked around it, patted the green sod in different parts gently with her fingers, and then, leaning with both hands on her stick, she burst into tears. It went to my very soul. I felt for the old lady; and, leaning on my cane, sighed for very sympathy. Again she walked round the grave, and again she was subdued by her sorrowful emotions. Her heart was full. I could not trespass on her grief, but left her in the same attitude in which I at first saw her, looking wishfully on the grave at her feet."

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This would make an affecting picture; but we pass to the more amusing subject of coaches

and coachmen :-

"Were coachmen, guilty of improper conduct, obliged to wear for a season a badge of reproach; or were coaches to have a board attached to them (like that in a belfry, where the complete peals of double bob-majors and grandsire cators are recorded), and inscribed thereon every fall of the coach occasioned by imprudence throughout the year, with the date, and name of the coachman, it would create a little more circumspection; but, above all things, it appears of importance to adopt the building of safety-coaches, formed on scienother game in view. The sports of this world why then, my friends! you will agree with me, suit me not as they used to do; but remember, that it is much better to take things quietly. Curity. These would, in a great measure,

protect the public from the dangers of imprudence either in coachman or passengers. safety-coach should run a little heavier, life is more important than time, and most people would prefer arriving an hour later at their journey's end, if thereby they could insure additional security. I am too far advanced in life to pledge myself to much personal encouragement, but I should almost think it a duty, were such a coach to be established, to hear once more the sound of Bow bells; and, unquestionably, I would recommend all who were within my influence to avail themselves of a vehicle which, under proper management, would be a public blessing. He who shall establish such a coach will, without doubt, receive the patronage of the public, and deserve well of his country."

Walsh's Residence at Constantinople, &c. [Second Notice.]

DR. WALSH'S work speaks so forcibly for itself, that we think it needless to do more than transcribe the following extracts from his Residence

at Constantinople:-

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"Jaundice is a frequent disease, and two rather extraordinary means of healing were adopted. The squirting cucumber is very common on the island: the pod is covered over with a rough cuticle, full of sharp tubercles; this is rubbed to the nose of the patient till he sneezes three times, and is thus repeated till the cure is effected. Another is more complex and scientific. Two needles are set, in the form of a cross, at the bottom of a pipkin; the vessel is then filled up with clear water, and the patient, taking it up in his hand, looks intently on the needles, which are visible through the fluid. If the needles continue visible, the patient will not recover; but if they gradually disappear to his eyes, he is sure to be healed. The theory is, that the colouring matter of the distemper is attracted by the cross into the water, and so the morbid cause is drawn from the body. I found the water was prepared for the purpose, holding some earth in solution, which, by the addition of an alkali, is deposited, and so gradually obscures the needles. Like all diseases which are modified by nervous influence, this effect on the imagination, perhaps, assists the cure - a stimulus is given - absorption is promoted and the discolouration disappears. It is certain the Greeks apply to it constantly, and, as they think, with a success which a less credulous or imaginative people would not experience. I was often called on by patients labouring under the Gillandiik. This is affirmed to be a disease peculiar to the place. Its symptoms are an anasarcous swelling, confined to the face and abdomen, but attended with emaciation in other parts of the bedy. It was supposed to be the infliction of some invisible agent, and its first cure was always attempted by spells and incantations: it was only when these failed that they applied to our dispensary; and, I am sorry to say, our practice in the complaint was not much more successful. Another disease, which was ascribed to a supernatural cause, was Nereides. This was an enteritis, or inflammation of the bowels, attended with very painful and alarming symptoms. The cause assigned for it was this: The spirit of a departed man walks about the everywhere to be met with, particularly near the burying ground where his body is deposited. He is particularly susceptible of insult, however unintentional, and he avenges it with great severity; people, therefore, are cautious

* Momordica elaterium.

what places they use for necessary occasions, lest they should by any chance defile this invisible being. Should they do so, the offence is instantly followed by a violent complaint in their bowels. Whenever this disease can be referred to such an act, the first attempt at cure is to appease the offended person by spells and offerings. When these failed, they applied to us for medicine as a forlorn hope. In some cases the application was too late in a disease which is often so brief and fatal; but certainly some did recover, and so baffled the malice of this angry being. But their great reliance in disease was placed on exorcism, and the prayers of the church. The feast of the Assumption is held in as great reverence by the Greeks as it is by the Latins, though they do not believe that the body of the Panaya was taken up into heaven. It is called by them the repose, or death, of the mother of God. It occurred while we were on the island. The boats were crowded with people from the Fanal, who came to be present at the celebration, and the church of our convent was covered with its most splen-did decorations of scarlet velvet and gold. The ceremony began at nine in the evening, and lasted all night, without the smallest inter-mission, till five in the morning. A considerable part of the congregation, and those who seemed most deeply interested, were persons diseased, particularly females and children, who came to be healed. They crowded to the shrine of the Virgin, and, having placed the patients in beds laid on the flags round the altar, they kneeled or sat beside them all night in act of prayer. One mother had brought a child almost in the agonies of death, yet she hung over it with an eagerness of faith and hope, now looking at the picture of the Virgin, and now the child, as if she expected every moment to see a miracle performed on it. In a smaller chapel were some men, who were affected with similar feelings: people surrounded them, and others pressed to look in upon them. They lay gazing on the altar with intense interest and anxiety, waiting for the command, 'to take up their bed and walk.' I never saw a number of persons on any occasion, particularly the women, who seemed to be so filled with an energy of belief and devotion. We heard next day of sundry cures accomplished; and, no doubt, a strong imagination, and a firm persuasion, had their effects in modifying morbid feelings.

"There is a small prison beside the English palace gate, where British subjects, taken in any act of delinquency in the country, are confined, after they are handed over to their own ambassador. I was one day, about this time, sent for by some unfortunate prisoners confined in this place, and paid them a visit. They were from the Ionian Islands; one named Johan. Rovit, a native of Corfu; the other, Pan. Scourta, from Cephalonia. They were tailors by trade, and lived at Galata. Rovit was a young man about twenty-five, with very dark hair and complexion; the other, a fat comely man about thirty. They were dressed in Frank clothes, and had been taken up under the following circumstances. A Sciote boy was brought a slave to Constantinople, and, after a time, made his escape with some property of his master. He was retaken, brought back, and, to save himself, he turned Turk, and then inislands like the wraith in the Hebrides. He is formed against a coffee-house man and the two tailors as the persons who instigated him to escape, and who received some of the property he had stolen. They were all brought to the prison of the Bostangee Bashi and put to the torture, the particulars of which the Ionians tain quantity of bread was daily exported for minutely described. Rovit had first a cord their support. Meeting a dog, therefore, in

drawn so tight round his forehead that his eyes were forced out of their sockets. He described the agony of this as intense, and, indeed, he had a staring look like a man still suffering under such an infliction; his eyes seemed protruded forward, as if by some force, and it was probable that they never would again return to their former position. Next day his hands were tied by the wrists; they were then drawn backwards over his head, and down toward the small of his back, in such a way that his joints were dislocated, and the extremities of the bones, twisted from their places, protruded from their sockets. The cords were drawn so tight that they entered a considerable way into his wrists, and the wretched man had the evidence of this torture, also, in the distortion left by the dislocation, and the deep sores that remained after the cord. Scourta was not so severely treated; he was merely tied up by the middle of his naked body, and, in that state, suspended in the air, was beaten with clubs. What became of the coffee-house man they could not tell; but torture extorted no confession from them of a crime, of which they declared to me they were entirely innocent. Fortunately for them, they were claimed by the ambassador as British subjects, and so protected from any further infliction. It was another fact, however, establishing incontestably that the application of torture is still a part of Turkish

" The first thing that struck me, on landing at Tophana, was the absence of those packs of dogs which used to forage in the heaps of offal in that neighbourhood and the adjoining streets. I learned that the expulsion of those hateful animals was one of the sultan's first reformations. Cherished by the ill-directed humanity of the Turks, they had increased to such a degree as to become a perfect nuisance. During the dismal period of the insurrection, they were the horrid consummators of Turkish law, by lacerating the bodies of its victims, when the executioner had done. They had acquired such a taste for human blood, that they became highly dangerous. They were the great enattack a Giaour, whom they hunted sometimes as they would a hare. Representations had been made by the Franks of this grievance; but it was one of those prepossessions endeared to a Turk by usage and sanctioned by prescrip-tion, in which the sultan himself dared not interfere. When he had removed, however, the great barrier to improvement, the janissaries, he commenced his reformation by a fearless attack on this sacred nuisance. They sell at the bacculs' shops a kind of sausage, of which the dogs are immoderately fond. quantity of this was poisoned, and certain places appointed in every district where it was thrown to them. The effects were immediate and extensive; and a friend informed me he saw them every day dying and dead in the streets, till their bodies were cast into the The Turks, however, had not all conquered their prejudices on the subject, though the sultan had; so they began to murmur at this cruel destruction of their favourites, and, as they were the great scavengers in a city where there are no sewers, they were really of some value. The sultan, therefore, directed that all that were left alive after the first execution, particularly those that had whelps, should be spared, and, with their families, sent across the Bosphorus to Scutari, where the remnant of the race was preserved, and a cer-

the old haunts which they so much infested, with the mutton, in the butchers' shops, and | ledge by transporting herself to the throne of was a rare occurrence; and a Frank might walk from Tophana to Pera without the apprehension of leaving the calf of his leg behind him. But when the dogs had disappeared, by a metamorphosis altogether incredible in Turkey, pigs had begun to supply their place. The use of swine's flesh as food is as strictly prohibited to Turks as to Jews, and the precept against it constantly occurs in the Koran. was not, however, so much a law framed by Mahomet, as one adopted from the country where he was born. In Arabia it is difficult to breed or feed pigs, and, therefore, the people were not in the habit of eating them; and, as the prophet generally adapted his precepts to the usages and feelings of the people, he did so in this instance. As a reason was necessary to justify the precept, one was found, and sufficiently satisfactory. Their sacred book, called Taalim, declared that the pig was originally engendered from the excrement of the elephant, and it was in evidence of the fact that they delight in ordure of every kind, and sider it as casting down one great barrier which repose in filth and mud. From this exposition of the Taalim it was that the abhorrence of a Mussulman to pork was even greater than that of a Jew. An injunction, amounting to a capital punishment, existed against exposing that meat for sale. The woods in the neighbourhood of the Black Sea abound with wild boars, and one of the glens is called Domosderé, or the Boars' Valley, from the multitude found there. One cause why they multiplied was, that no Raya was permitted to kill them for food; and to such a nuisance did they grow in the neighbourhood of Trebisond, from the same cause, that a crusade was proclaimed against The whole population of the district turned out, and 500 were killed in one morning, and their bodies thrown into the sea. By a very old prescription, the Christian Rayas were allowed to import in the spring of the year 500 pigs from the Black Sea for their use; but for each of them they must have a particular teskerai, and a severe penalty was exacted from the man who was found to have a pig more than his permitted number. When in the city and suburbs they were carfully shut that of women, compensating his restriction by up from sight; and the Turkish permission a more than equivalent indulgence. about pork was, like that in some Christian countries conceded by one sect to another, of hibition. Busbequius mentions one given to having places of public worship, stipulating that the abominations should not be seen, and so not give public scandal. The flesh of wild pigs which feed on the beech-mast and acorns of the woods near the Black Sea is highly delicious, and greatly prized by the Franks; but so jealous were the Turks in indulging them in this prohibited luxury, that though the capitulations exempt them from excise on animal food, it was necessary, I was informed, for the different missions to have particular firmans to permit them to purchase swine's flesh, or the peasantry to sell it. During the whole of my former sojourn in Turkey I never saw a pig, and, on my journey back, I was particularly struck with their appearance in the Bulgarian village of Fakih as an unusual sight, to which I had been long unaccustomed, and a proof that I had passed the confines of a Mahomedan, and entered those of a Christian people. A few days after my last arrival in Turkey I visited Therapia, and the first sound I heard on landing at the ferry was the grunting of a pig. On my way up the town I met several in the lanes foraging about, and on the high grounds above the town was a whole herd of them, close beside a flock of sheep. I further enabled to ascend at pleasure. They did so; found that their flesh was publicly sold, along and the woman availed herself of her know-

our cook purchased it freely whenever we wished for it. The Turks, having conquered their first repugnance to the sight of the unclean animal, soon began to relax in their taste. When it was exposed for sale, many purchased it for food, without affecting to know or mark the difference between it and mutton; and in this the upper classes set the example. At an entertainment given at the French palace, several Turks of rank were present, and a friend of mine saw two of them very busy regaling themselves with some ham. Supposing they did not know in that disguised form the animal to which it belonged, he made it a scruple of conscience to tell them that they were eating the flesh of an unclean animal. They only replied, with great good-humour, that it was a pity such good food should ever be thought unclean or prohibited; and they went on eating till they were satisfied. You may think this a trifle scarcely worth noticing among the revolutionary events of Turkey: but if you conprejudice, and that prejudice a religious one, had set up to prevent the Mahomedan from amalgamating with the Christian people of Europe, it is of much importance. If the Jews could be induced to say of pork: What God hath purified call not thou common or unclean, it would be considered, I imagine, no unimportant step to their conversion. But the most marked change observed in their domestic usages was their beginning to drink wine. The prohibition against its use was not like that against swine's fiesh, a precept accommodated to the usages of the people, but some have considered Mahomet as departing from his usual sagacity in interdicting to his followers a liquor so exceedingly fascinating, and which in his day was accounted a specific remedy for many diseases. But it is again to be remarked that his precepts were given to the Arabians, a people of a quick and ardent temperament, on which the stimulus of wine would produce the most violent and unmanageable effects; that they require no such constitutionally, and that, in prohibiting the use of wine, he permitted reasons are assigned by the Turks for this prohim. Mahomet was travelling, and entered a house where wine was drunk, and when he saw the exuberant good-will it produced, the people shaking hands, embracing, and shewing every token of love to each other, he thought it an admirable liquor that could produce such effects, and he blessed it at his departure; but on his return the following day, when he saw in the same house the marks of a violent dispute, wounds, broken limbs, and other effects of ferocious excitement, and found that these were the consequences of the same liquor, he retracted his blessing, and pronounced upon it ever after his malediction. The reason assigned by the Taalim is somewhat more fanciful. Two angels, named Arot and Marot, were travelling among the human race, and, like Jupiter and Mercury, were hospitably enter-tained at a mortal's house by a man and his wife. Among other refreshments they had excellent wine, which produced such an effect on them, that they repaid the hospitality they received by attempting the chastity of their hostess, who was a very beautiful woman. gave them a favourable answer, provided they would teach her the words whereby they were

Allah, and there reporting the conduct of the angels. She was transformed into a bright star for her purity and sagacity, and the offending angels were bound to the bottomless pit, called Babil, with iron chains, there to await their doom at the day of judgment; while the peccant liquor, which had produced such a demoralising effect on angelic natures, was, by Allah's orders to his Prophet, strictly prohibited to man. It is not only forbidden, therefore, by the Koran, but many rigid Mussulmans, particularly hadgees, who have made a pilgri-mage to Mecca, will not even suffer grapes to be pressed, holding the making wine to be an unlawful calling, as the primitive Christians did the making images."

A Saunter in Belgium in the Summer of 1835, with Traits, Historical and Descriptive. By George St. George. Pp. 387. 1836. Westley.

MR. ST. GEORGE, having crossed the Channel, has taken a very agreeable ramble, of which he has given us a very agreeable account, embellished with very agreeable cuts. But we have so very often traversed Belgium, that we do not intend to do so again either personally or literarily; and, therefore, we must be content to recommend this volume to our readers, and particularly to Belgian tourists.

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Memoirs of Napoleon, Parts XXVII., XXVIII., XXIX.: Madame Junot's Memoirs of Napoleon, Parts I., II., and III. London, 1836. Bentley.

FOLLOWING Bourrienne's Life, in shilling numbers, Mr. Bentley has here commenced a reprint of the very popular work of the Duchess d'Abrantes. It is needless for us to repeat our own opinion of this performance, or echo the opinions of our brethren of the press. It is generally acknowledged to be as authentic, as it is a picturesque and striking picture of the early days of that extraordinary man, of his astonishing elevation, and of his imperial court. The world could not offer a more remarkable subject; and it is treated with singular interest and effect.

Case of the Protestants of Ireland, stated in Addresses delivered at Meetings in Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, and Bath, in 1834. By the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan, A.M. With an Appendix, containing copious Notes. 8vo. pp. 226. London, 1836. Hatchards; Dublin, Curry.

THOSE who have not heard (all have heard of) these powerful and eloquent effusions, will rejoice to possess them in this form, though deprived of the energetic accompaniments of the orator's eye, and voice, and gesture. Mr. O'S. is acknowledged to be one of the most resistless speakers of this or any other age or country; and it is well, where we cannot have such a man himself before us, to have his facts, his arguments, and his splendid illustrations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Life of Thomas Eddy, &c. by S. L. Knapp. 8ro. pp. 204. (London, Fry and Son.)—Thomas Eddy was a distinguished American citizen and active philanthropist, and these memoirs exhibit him in his extensive career of usefulness, and as the correspondent of many enlinent

men.

Historical Notices of Fonthill Abbey, Wilthire. With Eleven Plates, and Fifteen other embellishments. 4to. pp. 52. (London, Nicholls and Son; Brodie and Col-This beautiful production we owe to the antiquarian and teopographical pen of J. B. Nichols, and we feel greatly indebted to him for having embodied and preserved all that is known of so curious and interesting a place as Fonthill Abbey. The embellishments are all that could

taste and judgment.

The Life and Times of John Milton, by W. Carpenter.
Pp. 171. (London, Wakelin.)—Milton's strong political
minions pointed and turned to account to help forward

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The Different and turned to account to help forward the democracy of the present day.

The Statesman, by the Taylor, Esq., Author of "Philip Van Artevelia" and Coland Col-

and the 'Vision of Euphrosyne', by Cawse. In conner is very characteristic.

The Beauties of Shakespeare, in English and German.
2 vols. 18mo. (Frankfort, J. D. Satterlander; London, Schloss).—Selections from our immortal bard, being a small portion of his Beauties, but still sufficient to exer-cise and improve both the English reader of German and the German reader of English. The Macteristick's volumes

the terman reaser of English. In a Musicrature volunted deserve well of both countries.

[Mr. George Jones, the American actor, has published its oration at the late Stratford jubilee (E. Churton); and a memoir of the orator, on a broadside, accompanies our copy. He appears to be very enthusiastic, and, perhaps, too fond of public notice; but still, a man of much tables and necessarane 1.

our copy. He appears to be very sustained and possible passes to fond of public notice; but still, a man of much takent and perseverance.]

A Latin Syntax, and First Reading-Book**. Pp. 91. (London, Rivingtons: Parker.)—A very useful adaptation of Broeder's "Little Latin Grammar's to the Eton syntax; which beginners will find a great help.

**A Litted Translation of the First Book of Thucydides, with Notes, by H. V. Hemmings, M.A. Pp. 154. (London, Tegg.)—A close translation of the honoured Athenian, with notes well adapted to elucidate him.

**Progressic Exercises in writing German, by W. Klauer Klattowski. Pp. 161. (London, Simpkin and Marshall.)—Like all M. Klauer Klattowski's productions, excellently devised to fulfil its proposed purpose. The German student cannot have a better guide.

**Prieden's Precise Rules for acquiring the Genders of French Nous. Pp. 33. (London, Thomas; Willoughby.)—A capital little performance on a grammatical branch, than which there is none more perplexing to the foreign writer or speaker.

than which there is none more perplexing to the foreign writer or speaker.

Of the new edition of James's excellent Naval History with the properturity to see enough for a systematic critical notice; but we can safely say, that it is brought down to the latest requisite dates in a very able manner, and illustrated by notes which do credit to the writer and honour to the Service, as well as tend to the writer and honour to the doubtful or not sufficiently explicit in the text. The publication accordingly becomes, even more than before, an authentic record and a sterling reference for all times.

Laborde's 'Mount Sinai and Petra" reached us too late for review in this Gazette.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Ox Monday, Mr. Baily, V.P., in the chair. made in 1811 by Captain Smee, of the Indian navy, and communicated by the branch Geographical Society at Bombay: the portion read a resolution they had passed, stating, that the council were desirous of recording, in the most public manner, the high approbation

Dr. Rüppell, the well-known Abyssinian

Dr. Rüppell, the well-known Abyssinian the most public manner, the high approbation they entertained of Captain Maconochie's very valuable and zealous services while secretary to the Society, and at the care in the speciety.

Zanzibar is situated on the east coast of Africa, between the 6th and 7th degrees of south latitude: it is an island of considerable extent, being near fifty miles in length and twenty in breadth; its distance from the continent, along which it stretches in a northeasterly direction, may be about fifteen or sixteen leagues. Between the continent and it there is, however, no navigable passage for large vessels, except through the harbour, as a reef runs obliquely across from the African shore to the small islands which lie close to the western side of Zanzibar. The appearance of the island is extremely delightful; and the climate is similar to that of India, only the monsoon, or rainy season, sets in sooner. The town is situated on the west side of the island, and is both large and populous; in the midst of it we remarked a tree of uncommon size; its height was about eight or ten feet, and its circumference, from a rude admeasurement we took, about thirty-six or forty feet; it bears a large oval fruit which has a smooth skin, but neither it nor the wood of the tree is of any use. The sovereignty of the island belongs to the imaum of Muscat, who appoints the haikim, or governor, and to whom the revenue derived from its commerce and land tenures devolves. The imaum maintains no kind of military force; but the haikim's slaves, amounting to four or five hundred men, are armed, and serve as soldiers under three Arab officers. There are no imposts on exports, though we were told the French pay, voluntarily, a premium of ten dollars each for the slaves they take, to secure the goodwill of the governor; they are, in consequence, great favourites. The principal articles of export are slaves and ivory, with a small quantity of drugs; the number of slaves annually sent to Muscat, India, and the Mauritius, is estimated at not less than from 6 to 10,000. The imports are chiefly from India and the neighbour-ing coast of Africa, and are of considerable importance; judging from the amount of customs, their value cannot be under 300,000 dollars annually. European goods were in great request. The population of the island may be estimated at 200,000, three-fourths of which are slaves. We did not observe that any of their domestic customs were singular enough to deserve a particular notice, except one which, though not peculiar to them, is probably carried to a much greater length than in most other places. It is a habit all over the town to bury An extract was read from the journal of a amongst the houses, commonly under a tree, voyage on the east coast of Africa, from Cape close to the deceased person's former habita-Guardafui south to the island of Zanzibar, tion, which, to a stranger, gives the town the appearance of a churchyard: and it would be well if the eye were the only organ offended; but, though the Arabs and wealthy are prorelated solely to Zanzibar; but, previous to perly covered, and have neat tombs erected over its proceeding, the chairman announced that them, the poor are only wrapped up in a mat, he had, with much regret, to inform the and have scarcely sufficient sand thrown over members of the Society of the resignation of the corpse to hide it from the view; indeed, their secretary, who had accepted an official some part of it is generally to be seen proappointment in Van Diemen's Land: at the truding; and as to the slaves, they are often

the Society, and, at the same time, the great were present. The latter exhibited to the Soregret they felt at being about to be deprived ciety his highly interesting and well executed of him. The resolution was received with much approbation; and Captain M. briefly reGalindo, being called upon, addressed the SoFrankland also mentions, that Van Diemen's

he coveted, and the whole work executed with infinite turned thanks, saying that, although far related and judgment.

The Life and Times of John Milton, by W. Carpenter.

The Life and Times of John Milton, by W. Carpenter.

Phy. 171. (London, Wakelin.)—Milton's strong political promote the objects of the Society. that Palenque was ruined prior to the founda-tion of the city of Mexico, in 1342." Against this antiquity he stated, that "Copan, which has only fallen to ruin since the sixteenth century (Colonel Galindo's account of which was published in No. 965 of the Literary Gazette), is in a more dilapidated state than Palenque; though it is probably owing to a more imperfect architecture." However, Colonel Galindo rearchitecture." However, Colonel Galindo re-peated his opinion, that "the civilisation of the Tultecas, from which he derives that of Palenque and Copan, in Central America, the efforts of the Incas in Peru, and the later improvements of the Mexicans, were all but modern revivals of a more ancient civilisation in America, which he considers anterior to that of Japan and China." The first account of Palenque was by Captain Antonio del Rio, in 1787, whose report to the captain-general of Guatemala, though never published in the original Spanish, was translated and printed in English (London, 1822). Colonel Galindo, when governor of the adjoining province of Peten, visited Palenque, and his account, communicated to the Literary Gazette, was inserted in No. 769. M. Waldeck has since devoted much time to researches there, and we hope soon to see his remarks published.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MAY 25. Mr. Lyell, president, in the chair.
—Several communications were read. First, a paper by Mr. Alfred Cloyne Austen, containing a general account of the structure of Devonshire, between the Exe and Berry Head. The oldest formation of the district was stated to consist of dark slates, sometimes arenaceous, succeeded, first, by quartzose con-glomerates, and, afterwards, by alternations of shale and limestone, rich in organic remains. During the deposition of these rocks, the author is of opinion that there were igneous irruptions, as beds of trap alternate with the shale, without producing any alteration in the adjacent strata, and as, in some instances, con-torted beds are overlaid by others of the same class, which are not disturbed. To the subsequent breaking up of these formations, he ascribed the origin of the pebbles which occur in the new red sandstone of the district. green sand of Haldon was briefly described also. The protrusion of Dartmoor was assigned to a period subsequent to the green-sand and cretaceous era, as the first traces of granite debris occur in the Bovey deposit.

Secondly, a notice, by Mr. Murchison, on fossils, agreeing specifically with well-known shells of the lias of Lyme Regis, but procured by Admiral Sir Charles Buller, at West Bay, Fernando Po, Accra, and Sierra Leone. were stated to occur abundantly; and it was announced that additional information respecting them may shortly be expected. The specimens were presented by Mr. Leach of Milford Haven. Mr. Murchison also announced, that Sir John Herschel had discovered, to the north of the Cape of Good Hope, a formation containing trilobites.

Thirdly, a notice on Maria Island, on the east coast of Van Diemen's Land, by Mr. Frankland, surveyor-general of that colony, and communicated by Robert W. Hay, Esq. Maria Island consists principally of trap; but, at the northern point is a perpendicular cliff, from 200 to 500 feet high, of horizontal beds of dark Land furnishes, in every part, strong evidence of Guatemela, where Fahrenheit's thermo-of the ocean having once occupied a much meter rarely rises above 60°. The extra-

Fourthly, a letter from Mr. J. Robinson Wright to Capt. Mudge, accompanying a quarto sheet of the ordnance map, coloured geological states of the States of cally. The district is situated to the S.W. of Daventry, including about 168 square miles,

and the boundaries of the red marl, lias, and inferior oolite, are carefully defined.

Fifthly, a notice by Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart., on the occurrence of marine shells in a bed of gravel at Norley Bank, Cheshire. The pit, in which those shells, apparently recent, were obtained, is situated on the north side of a hill, 157 feet above low-water mark at Weston Point, on the Mersey, and six miles from it. The pit is 18 feet deep, and consists of irregular beds of pebbles, clay, and sand, associated with boulders of granite and other rocks.

Sixthly, a paper by Mr. Louis Hunton, and communicated by Mr. Royle, on the distri-bution of organic remains in the upper lias, shale, and marlstone of the Yorkshire Coast. The object of the author was to point out the fossils which characterise the different strata, and diminish in number or vary in size on receding from the bed, which, he conceives, is essentially distinguished by them. The data on which the author reasoned had been carefully collected by himself at the localities mentioned in the memoir, not from subsided masses on the shore, but from undisturbed portions of the cliffs. Lists of the characteristic fossils accompanied the paper.

Lastly, a letter from Mr. Fitch of Norwich, to Mr. Charlesworth, on the discovery at Thorpe, near Norwich, of a tooth of the Mastodon angustidens in the bottom bed of crag, resting upon chalk, and composed chiefly of large flints, associated with crag shells. This discovery is of interest, and confirms Mr. William Smith's previous statement, of a similar tooth having been found many years since, at Whitlingham, near Thorpe:

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, Dr. Ryan in the chair .- The secretary, Dr. Sigmond, read a communication from Mr. Allsop, on a new mode of preparing vegetable extracts, and of preserving infusions. —A communication was read from Colonel Galindo, descriptive of the medico-botanical productions of Central America. From the various elevations above the level of the sea, of that part of the world, it contains all the climates, and is capable of producing all the trees and plants of Europe and the West Indies, with many others peculiar to its own soil. Sarsaparilla is only found in certain districts, being a root, dug for with a wooden crook; and a labourer, in the neighbourhood of Trugillo, may find and dig twenty-five pounds a-day, selling it at eight-pence a pound. An extent of Central America on the shores of the Pacific, is called the Balsam Coast, on account of its abundant production of great varieties of that drug: a specimen of balsam-storax, or liquid amber, accompanied Colonel Galindo's paper. Guaco was mentioned as a powerful antidote to the bite of serpents. An

ordinary fact was alluded to, of the seeds of the castor-oil plant being shot from the parent to a considerable distance, so as to enable the young plant to thrive, which would be impossible for it to do in the vicinity of the old bush, which absorbs all the surrounding moisture. Dr. Sigmond drew the observation of the Society to the seeds of the castor-oil tree. which had on a former occasion been presented to the Society. With regard to the effect of light on vegetables, he called the attention of the meeting to the state of the crocus during the late eclipse, especially in Scotland, when the rays of the sun were most obscured; for this vegetable, which is a very delicate index of light, began to close immediately light was diminished, and wore all the appearance of what Linnaeus has called the sleep of plants.-Mr. J. Foote then read a paper on the use of essential oil of turpentine in affections of the eyes; after which the meeting adjourned.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

(Anniversary.) THE Duke of Somerset in the chair .- From the report of the auditors, read by Mr. Yarrell, it appeared that the Society's receipts for the past year amounted to 900%; upon which there was a balance in the treasurer's hands of nearly 1001. Dr. Roots then enumerated the names of the fellows lost to the Society by death since last anniversary: they were eleven in number, and most of them had been eminent botanists. Such, for example, as Mr. Gilbert T. Burnett, whose premature demise we noticed in the Literary Gazette some weeks ago; Dr. Hossack of New York, one of the earliest professors of botany in America, and who had the honour of founding the first botanical gardens in that continent. Of the deceased associates there was Mr. Drummond, the indefatigable collector of plants on the rocky mountains, and the wide-spreading and prolific banks of the Mississippi: Mr. Drummond died quickly of the yellow fever at Havannah, last year. Along with his loss might be placed that of David Douglas, on the Sandwich islands, whose lamentable end we have also already noticed in detail. Nineteen fellows and one associate had been elected into the Society during the past

THE GREAT ANNULAR ECLIPSE.

We copy the following from the Kelso Mail; and, from the date, we conclude it is written by Sir T. Mack-dougal Brisbane, whose great reputation as a practical astronomer gives so much value to his observations.]

It was impossible for the most ardent astronomer to have wished for a finer day throughout the whole pro-gress of the eclipse; and what rendered it more in-teresting, if possible, and more useful, was the sun's disc teresting, if possible, and what rendered it more interesting, if possible, and more useful, was the sun's disc being covered by at least twenty spots, many so minute and small that it would have been impossible to have observed them, except on account of the obscuration of the sun, but some so large that forty-seven beats of the clock were counted from the first contact till the spot was totally covered; and, as the whole duration of the eclipse was 99613 seconds, the above forms a large proportion of nearly one 212th part of the solar disc. When we consider that the sun would more than fill the moon's orbit, the largest of these spots could not be less than 11,000 miles; but the late Sir William Herschel observed one in 1779, which, he estimated, extended 50,000 miles. The barometer stood at 30-331; the hygrometer was stationary at about 30. powerful antidote to the bite of serpents. An elegant drawing of that parasitical plant, by Mr. Waldeck, is now to be seen in the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society.

Specimens of the seeds of a castor-oil plant, by the Specimens of the seeds of a castor-oil plant, lately cultivated in England, was laid before the Society. Colonel Galindo expressed his opinion that no difficulty would be found in naturalising that production in Great Britain, as it was abundantly grown in the plains gave the exact resemblance of luminous filaments, exact resemblance of luminous filaments and luminous filaments.

tended to that degree, that they gave way in beautiful corruscations of light; and this took place both at the dissolution and re-formation of the annulus. The darkness was not so extensive as had been anticipated, but this might be accounted for by the moon being near her apogee, or that point of her orbit furthest from the earth; but, had she been in perigee, the darkness would have been considerably greater. However, as it was, the star Sirius was seen by the naked eye in the meridian, with only 18 degrees of altitude. The planet Venus shone most brilliantly; and had the attention of the observer not been directed to many other points of greater value than looking for stars, many more might have been seen.

points of greater value than looking for stars, many more might have been seen.

To persons who take an interest in such investigations, or wish to turn them to useful purposes, for the determination of the difference of meridians of the places where it has been observed, the correct mean time of each of the phases of the eclipse is herewith given, as also the time of many of the most remarkable spots numbered in the order they were observed.

Phonon of the Reliuse.

Phases of the Eclipse.

H. M. SEC.

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beginning of the ecupse, true mean time		30	51.2	
First inner contact or beginning of ring	3	1	4.2	
Middle and conjunction · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	3	23.3	
Second contact, or end of ring	0	5	11-6	
End of the eclipse · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	23	0.6	
occultation of the Solar Spots as they occurred	lin	Suc	cession.	
	H.	M.	SEC.	
No. 1. Small spot ·····	1	42	8.4	
2. Large do	1	55	49-4	

				SEC.	
	Small spot		42	8.4	
	Large do		55	49-4	
	Small do			17.1	
4.	Small do	2	21	44.6	
5.	Round large spot	2	24	17.5	
6.	Largest spot	2	27	52.7	
7.	Very small spot, least of all	2	33	50.9	
3.	Next smallest spot, but very dark				
-	and well defined	2	35	45.3	

N.B.—The first contact of the moon on the sun might be a little uncertain, owing to the undulating and tre-nulous motion of the limb; but the end of the cellpse and the different spots may be relied on, to the nearest

Mackerstown, May 16.

Another correspondent is quoted in the same journal,

Another correspondents a quarter as follows:

Nine or ten miles south from Makerstoun, a single point of agreement with those already given shews the accuracy of the observations made at both places; some attendant facts not noticed in the previous communication and added.

In adverting to the spots on the sun, and which the second correspondent also reckons at 20, he remarks that "of these, five are more conspicuous than the rest, and of these five, one is remarkably large." Confining his observations to the five larger spots, he gives the following as the times at which the moon bisected these different spots, dating from the commencement of the eclipse:—

No.	1											18	30
	2											39	0
	3											45	()
	4											47	30
	5											50	0

In watching the annular phase, the second observer remarked that, at the middle of its duration, when the ring ought to have been perfectly equal, had he been immediately in the centre of the moon's shadow, that part of the ring towards the east was considerably more narrow than that on the western side, being to it nearly in the proportion of two to three. Again, at the breaking up of the annular phase, he observed that the advanced limb of the moon, at the moment that it came in contact with the edge of the sun, instead of cutting it only in one point, as it must have done had it been a perfect circle, touched it at three or four different points simultaneously. Between these intersecting points, caused by the inequalities of the moon's surface, the light of the annulus remained visible for about two seconds before it was entirely broken up. Another circumstance was, that, owing to the state of the atmosphere, a sort of waving light continued to flicker round the extreme edge of the sun as viewed through a telescope, not only during the annular phase, but during the whole period of the eclipse; a motion plainly indicated, also, by the image of the sun received through a telescope upon a sheet of paper.

This correspondent gives the following table, shewing the range of the termometer exposed to the sun and wind during the eclipse:—

At the commencement of the eclipse the thermometer

the range of the thermometer cape wind during the eclipse:—

tood		97°.†			
	MIN				DEGREES.
411			a commone	ment at	93
-	20		do.	do	89
-	25		do.	do	90
_	30		do.	do	90
_	35		do.	do	90
-	40		do.	do	88
-	45	do.	do.	do	88
-	50	do.	do.	do	87
-	55	do.	do.	do	80
1	0		do.	do	78
1	5		do.	do	76
1	10	do.	do.	do	10

The seat of Sir T. Brisbane, in Roxburghshire.
 Could this instrument be correct?—Ed. L.G.

H.	MIZ				DEGREE
1	15	from !		ment at	74
1	20	do.	do.	do	72
î	25	do.	do.	do	68
î	30	do.	do.	do	68
î	35	do.	do.	do	69
1	40	do.	do.	do	70
î	50	do.	do.	.do	70 78
2	10	do.	do.	do	78
2	45	do.	do.	do	68
-			(To be co	ntinued.)	

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday.

Civil Engineers, 8 P.M. Wednesday.

Society of Arts, 71 P.M.

Thursday.

Royal Society, 8½ P.M.—Antiquaries, 8 P.M.
Zoological, 3 P.M.—Western Literary, 8½ P.M. Mr. Buckingham, and three ensuing Thursdays, Lecture on Ancient and Modern Egypt.

Friday. Royal Institution, 9 P.M.

Saturday.

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Royal Asiatic, 2 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. [Fourth Notice.]

No. 374. The Plunder of Basing House, Hants ; taken and destroyed by Cromwell, Oct. 14, 1645. C. Landseer. - One of the finest compositions we have ever seen. Some of the particulars of the occurrence on which it is founded are described in the catalogue; but the charm and interest of the piece are wholly to be ascribed to the skill of the artist. With a representation of the events that actually took place, he has mixed up much of what may be called the romance of history. Sir Henry Lee and his beautiful daughter form the principal group; and afford as striking a contrast to the brutal soldiery as can well be imagined. The bloody footsteps of the floor tell a sad tale of murder; and the plate and other valuables which lie scattered around, are executed as if they had been the sole study of the artist. Warmly as we have always expressed ourselves with respect to Mr. Charles Landseer's merits, we must say that in this work he has gone far beyond our expectations, and has taken new and very high ground indeed.

No. 362. Portrait of Mrs. Arabella Fermor. J. Partridge.—Throughout this performance we are transported to the reign of Queen Anne, and to the Belinda of Pope; with all the arcana of the toilet of those days. Rich and splendid as are its various accompaniments, the principal figure still shines out, replete with beauty, and indolent voluptuousness. Here the painter shines out also. The head, the hands and arms, employed in the arrangement of a luxurious growth of hair, are pencilled with a bland softness, peculiarly suited to the character of the subject.

No. 371. The Death-warrant. C. W. Cope. -We have recently expressed our admiration of the talents displayed in this young artist's works. That before us, appalling as it is in its nature, will contribute to his reputation. The countenance of the monk who holds the dreadful scroll up to the prisoner is marked with such discriminating judgment, that we

the mind must have had at least an equal share in producing the expression.

No. 422. The Chapel of Ferdinand and Isabella at Grenada. D. Roberts.—Every thing is by comparison, good or bad, great or small, mean or magnificent. Equal excellence in execution has appeared in other, and, indeed, in all of Mr. Roberts's productions; but, in other respects, this has evidently been a reserve: it embraces more of circumstance and grandeur of form, greater depth and repose in some parts, more brilliant effects of light in others, than any of its predecessors, even from his able pencil, could boast. Had any thing been wanting to fill up the measure of the artist's fame, this noble interior would have more than sufficed for the purpose.

No. 400. A Summer Noon. T. S. Cooper.

We are greatly dissatisfied with the placing of this elaborate work. Did the hangers think that, because it was the representation of a summer's noon, it ought to be put in the shade? It is a picture for inspection. There is hardly an animal throughout the whole piece but would do credit to Paul Potter; and its varied details and skilful execution might have afforded the visiter ample scope for examination, and have claimed his admiration of the artist's

No. 445. Captives detained for a ransom by Condottieri. J. H. Herbert.—We can imagine few situations of such intense anxiety as that of sufferers under such circumstances. From the first moment of their captivity theirs must be the "sickness of the heart" arising from "hope deferred." To the task before him, Mr. Herbert has come well qualified; as the different groups, contrasted in feeling and character, sufficiently testify. The smiling infant, unconscious of its danger; lovely females, eagerly looking for the expected relief; ferocious brigands, as ready to murder as to spoil; and, we confess our favourite, a noble boy of ten or twelve years of age, regarding the ruf-fians with an expression of indignation, which it is evident he finds it difficult to suppress.

No. 387. At the Battle of Killiecrankie, &c. E. Chatfield.—A more spirited composition can scarcely be conceived. It is as vigorous as Rubens could have made it. More tranquil scenes meet us in

No. 409. A mill-brook in Yorkshire, Rev. T. J. Judkin, H.; No. 429. Richmond, Yorkshire, T. Creswick; No. 381. Water-mill, Norfolk, J. Stark; No. 434. Hastings Sands, E. W. Cooke; No. 410. Convent of St. Benedette, Subiaco, W. Havell; No. 412. View in Windsor Forest, H. W. Burgess; and No. 436. Landscape, J. A. O'Connor: all distinguished specimens of the English school of landscape painting.

The Great Room, and the smaller apartments on the same floor, contain, as usual, a number of portraits, highly creditable to the British school. Among these, that of The Marquess of Anglesea, K.G., G.C.B., &c. painted by command of his Majesty, to be placed in the Waterloo Gallery, at Windsor Castle, by Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A., may fairly take precedence. It is an excellent resemblance; and is, in our opinion, one of the best works that we have seen from the pencil of the President. Mr. Phillips has, among others, two remarkably fine portraits; one, a whole-length of Lord Lyndhurst, full of character; the other, a

may well apply to it the commonplace phrase, easel. Mr. Briggs has distinguished himself "it speaks volumes." We feel assured that greatly by his portraits. That of The Hon. though the model might be before the painter, Miss Caroline Montagu (1 100 Mrs. G. Hope), adds the dignity of his torical painting to female beauty and intelligence. Mr. Landseer's Ladies Hariet and Beatrice Hamilton is a charming performs ice, in which the artist has most happily availed himself of his skill in depicting the cami ne race. The portrait of Lieutenant-Genera! Sir James Kempt, by Mr. Pickersgill, does that able artist the greatest credit. But, among the finest portraits in the rooms are tho se from the pencil of Mrs. W. Carpenter; espt cially, Lady King, and Mrs. Mainwaring. At ain, we ask, why does not the Royal Acade my do itself the honour of making Mrs. Carp enter an academician? Surely, it does not er spect to be solicited by a lady! The portrait of Miss Wood, by Sir W. Beechey, is painted with the freshness and purity of that veter an and venerated artist's best days. Mr. Mort on's whole-length portrait of Lord Broughams is a simple and masterly performance. There are many other fine portraits on this floor, which our limits will not allow us to particularise, from the pencils of Mrs. J. Robertson, Mrs. Pearson, Messrs. Wilkie, Eastlake, Geddes, Rothwell, Simpson, Reinagle, Watson, Gordon, Lucas, J. Hayter, Linnell, P. Williams, Evans, Wood, Say, Boxall, Partridge, Middleton, Patten, Chatfield, &c. &c. &c.

(To be conti mued.)

EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS AT THE BR ITISH GALLERY,

WE have, for some time, looked forward, not without impatience, to their consummation of our pictorial banquet for the season. Our appetite had been whetted toy the rumour, that a more than ordinary treat was approachingand, truly, we have not been a disappointed; for a more splendid display of selected works, by the first masters, in their various styles, we believe, never met the publi c eye. The number of pictures is a hundre d and twenty-two. Of these, no fewer than : nine are from the pencil of Murillo; the most : attractive of which, both from their intrinsic ex scellence, and from the circumstance of their having lately belonged to Marshal Soult, are "The Angels coming to Abraham," and "The Ret urn of the Prodigal;" which their noble pu rchaser, the Duke of Sutherland, has kindly a llowed the public own gallery. Other libera l collectors have sent chefs-d'œuvre, by their 1 avourite masters, to enrich the exhibition. W ithout presuming to enter into any criticism on 1 their merits, we beg to point out, as especial ly deserving the notice of the visitor, "The Four Ages," by Titian, and "The Assumptio n of the Virgin," The Assumption to the Wight, and "The Assumption to the Wight; by Guido; the property of Lo rd Francis Egerton: "The Watering Place;" by Rubens; the property of the Duke of Buccleuch: "St. Francis with the Infa at Saviour," by Murillo; and "A Sportsma n with Dogs," by Velasquez; the property of Lord Cowley: and " Portrait Virgin of the Assumption, of Don Andres de Andrade at id his favourite of Don Andres de Andrade at its favouries of Don," by Murillo; the property of J. M. Brackenbury, Esq.: "View in Venice," and "View of St. Mark's Plate e, Venice," Or Canaletti; the property of Lord Prudhoe: "The Wife of De Vos," by Vandyke; and "The Enchanted Castle," by Claude; the property of William Walls. "Landscape." "Landscape." fine portraits; one, a whole-length of Lord perty of William Wells, Esq.: "Landscape, Lyndhurst, full of character; the other, a head of Dr. Dalton, than which a more firm, vator Rosa; the property of George Byng, true, and masterly work never left painter's Esq. M.P.: "The Commendor Trieste," by

On entering the Ante-room, we beg to congratulate the Royal Academy, en passant, on their having, after so many years' presverance, at length corrected the im-propriety of their orthography. We would willingly stater ourselves that this may be in some measure at-tributed to our repeated remonstrances against their absurd use of the prefix, "anti."

Vandyke; the property of Sir Abraham Hume, under which the building would have to pro-Bart.: "The Itinerant Musician," by Bol; the property of the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.: "Goats in a Landscape," by P. Potter; the property of M. M. Zachery, Esq. : " A Landscape," by Claude; the property of Frederick Perkins, Esq.: "View on the Coast of Scheveling," by Ruysdael; the property of the Earl of Carlisle: "Landscape View from Nature," by Hobbima; the property of the Earl of Burlington, &c. &c. There are also two very ancient fresco paintings, in excellent preservation ; the property of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M.P. The one represents the half bust of a Tibicen, or player on the double flute; the other is a small whole-length of Ganymede. They are from the roof of a Columbario, discovered about the year 1823, in a vineyard in the Via Appia.

The arrangement of the collection is very judicious. Instead of being huddled together an ample marginal space allows the principal works to be seen to great advantage.

STATUE OF GEORGE III.

AFTER struggling with many difficulties (one, not the least, of which was and is the posses sion of a very insuficient treasury*), the committee appointed by the subscribers to carry this loyal and patrictic design into execution, may now point with exultation to the advertisement which appears in another of our columns. Their laburs and exertions, and the public can hardly sirmise how great they have been, are now on the eve of a triumphant termination. The cerenony of erecting the group on its pedestal is appointed to take place on Saturday, under rotal auspices of the most interesting kind, and noble patronage of the highest order: for it is hoped that Prince George will presideon the occasion, and place the statue of his wnerated grandfather, illustrated by a most plendid production of art, before the view of a people who continue to re-member his virtue with gratitude and affec-The illustrous body of nobility and gentry who have sgnified their intention to be present, must add much to the national effect of this solemnity; and we think we may promise the opening of an Equestrian Group which no age or atist has ever surpassed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Designs for Rurd Churches. By George E. Hamilton, Architect. Lond. 1836. Weale. MR. HAMILTON laments that many of the places of public worship which have been erected throughout the country within the last few years, are amost entirely destitute of the ecclesiastical chancter and quiet soberness beautifully exemplified in the features even of the most simple of the old religious edifices. This he attributes principally to two causes,—the almost uncontroled management of the edifice being committed to men annually changed, and commonly chosen without reference to their qualifications for this part of their office; and designs having been procured from an architect, unacquained, it may be, with the locality, and not fully apprised of the circumstances

ceed. It is under such circumstances, he thinks, that designs may be useful, which, without pretensions to critical arrangement, shall not outrage acknowledged rules and feelings; and which, possessing enough of ecclesiastical feature to render their general outline pleasing, may yet come within the customary range of rural art and parochial means. For this purpose, he has, in the present publication, furnished twelve designs (besides four ground-plans), exhibiting a gradual progression from the very plain and simple, estimated at an expense of about 500%, and capable of accommodating about three hundred persons, to the more ornamented and costly, estimated at an expense of about 30001. and capable of accommodating about a thousand persons. Slight as the work necessarily is, we have no doubt that many useful hints may be derived from it.

The Encyclopædia of Ornament. By H. Shaw, F.S.A. No. I. Pickering.

"THIS work is intended, when complete," says the prospectus, "to contain the best examples of the Saxon, Norman, Gothic, Elizabethan, and other styles of ornament that have been used in England, as well as those of Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and other countries, during various epochs. These will be selected from the finest works in different materials, either of stone, wood, metal, ivory, glass, or porcelain, or from rare books and early en-gravings." If we may judge from the three If we may judge from the three beautiful plates in the first Number, this publication will undoubtedly form " a most interesting and highly instructive illustration of the progress and of the fluctuations in ornamental

BIOGRAPHY.

SIR CHAS. WILKINS, K.H., LL.D., F.R.S., &c. THE death of the venerable Sir Chas. Wilkins, who must be considered as one of the greatest Oriental scholars of his age, which took place on Friday, the 13th instant, imposes on us the necessity of giving some notice of his eminent career; and we have accordingly collected some brief particulars, for the accuracy of which we

can vouch. Sir Charles was a native of Somersetshire; and was born in the year 1750. He went to Bengal, in the Company's civil service, in the year 1770. While aiding in the superintendence of the Company's factories at Malda, in Bengal Proper, he had the courage and genius to commence, and successfully prosecute, the study of the Sanskrit language, which was, up to his efforts, not merely unknown, but supposed to be unattainable by any effort of Europeans; and his celebrated translation of the Bhágavad Gítá, into English, was sent to the Court of Directors, by the Governor General, Warren Hastings, who likewise wrote for it one of the most feeling and elegant dissertations which was ever prefixed to any work. The Court of Directors, with their wonted liberality, published and distributed it in 1785, at their own expense. These facts are now known to but few; but the effect that this admirable translation had upon the literary men of Europe was quite marvellous. saw, in the publication, the day-spring of that splendid hope, which has been in part realised, by Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, &c. But this study was not sufficient to employ Mr. Wilkins's active mind. Being possessed of

own hands, at the solicitation of Warren Hastings, the first set of types, both Bengáli and Persian, that was employed in Bengal. With the Bengali, Mr. Halhed's elegant Bengáli Grammar was printed; and with the latter, Balfour's Forms of Herkern, (a collection of Persian letters, as models for correspondence.) Persian and Bengáli were, of course, languages with which he was quite familiar. It is a curious fact, that the Company's laws and regulations, translated by Mr. Edmonstone, and others, have continued to be printed with those very Persian types cut by Sir Charles. Mr. Hastings was his warm patron; and the strictest friendship continued between them up to Mr. Hastings's death. Sir Charles remained in India about sixteen years. On his return to England, in 1786, he resided at Bath; and, shortly after, he published his trans. lation of the Hitopadésa. In 1800, the Court of Directors, by the recommendation of the late Mr. Edward Parry, one of its most excellent members (brother-in-law to Lord Bexley), resolved to appoint Sir Charles the librarian of the valuable collection of MSS, which had fallen into their possession by the conquest of Seringapatam, and by bequests, &c.; and Sir Charles continued to hold the office till the day of his death. The East India College, at Haylibury, was established in 1805, and the Sanskrit language being a part of its course of instruction under the late Alexander Hamilton, the want of a Sanskrit Grammar was strongly felt; and, in consequence, Sir Charles produced, in 1808, his Sanskrita Grammar, which is a model of clearness and simplicity, and which has wonderfully contributed to the study of this primeval tongue. Richardson's Dictionary of the Persian and Arabic languages being out of print, and the work being called for the wants of the East India service, as well as of the college, Sir Charles was requested by the booksellers to superintend the new edition, which he enlarged with many thousand words. He also published, in 1815, a list of the roots of the Sanskrita language. At the foundation of the college he was appointed its visitor in the oriental department (in 1805); and from that time till last Christmas (inclusive) he went down twice every year, without a single exception, and examined the whole of the students in the various oriental languages taught at that institution. He did the same for the East India Company's military seminary. Sir Charles had, while in India, made considerable progress in a translation of the "Laws of Menu;" but, at the request of Sir William Jones, he lent him his translation, as far as it was completed, and ceded to him the honour of publishing that antique work, which, when the age at which it was written is borne in mind, must ever be considered a wonderful effort of early civilisation. Sir Wm. Jones had set his heart upon the work, as he considered it connected with his own profession.

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Sir Charles's reputation was not merely English, but European; and continental scholars were as familiar with his name and works as our own are with the most celebrated names at home. The Institute of France made him an associate many years ago; and other bodies, at home and abroad, including Oxford, conferred honorary distinctions upon him. men have had a more enviable lot. Health, fame, and competence, the devoted attention of an affectionate family, and a wide circle of friends, with the advantage of a wonderful constitution, made him pass a happier life than falls to the lot of most mortals. To these causes great ingenuity, he, as an amusement from must be attributed the great age (86) to which his more laborious pursuits, prepared, with his he attained, without any suffering, except an must be attributed the great age (86) to which

[•] The subscriptim, as yet, with the deduction of necessary expenses, anounts to only about one-half of what is generally paid for single standing statues; a sum far inadequate to the leserts of the work. As a member of the committee, the editor ventures, with due deference, to state, that the onduct of the artist has been throughout most liberal and disinterested. Notwithstanding the smallness of the jedge which the committee felt themselves authorised o give to him, he resolutely and indefatigably devoted his genius to the work, and declared that he would be satisfied, even were his indispensable disbursements on the workmanship and casting unrepaid!—Ed. L. G.—Ed. 1.

mate cause of his death was a cold he took, and which the same insidious complaint seems to have exasperated to such an extent as to overpower a constitution that, but for it, might still have carried him on for a few years more; such was its original vigour, which had never been

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was established by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, &c., and which has been immortalised by Gold-smith, in his poem of "Retaliation." This club excludes by one black ball. It generally contains one celebrated individual in each department of literature and science; and many of the most distinguished members of the government are commonly of it. In 1825, the Royal Society of Literature awarded him the large royal medal, as Princeps literaturæ Sanscritæ.

His present majesty, while conferring ho-nours on those of his subjects who were most eminent in literature and science, did not overlook Mr. Wilkins's claim to notice; and, in consequence, about three years ago, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and the Guelphic order.

Sir Charles's funeral was attended by a large testify their sincere regard and respect for him by this last tribute to his memory.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

THE Archbishop of York was director for the sixth concert, and the subscribers are indebted to his grace for a very admirable selection. The choruses were all familiar enough; but choral music bears repetition better than any other sort. A charming movement by Handel, adapted for the orchestra by Greatorex, and Mozart's immortal overture to Zauberflötte, were the instrumental pieces; and the songs were selected with equal taste and judgment. Indeed, in this respect the sixth concert eclipsed all its predecessors of the present season. Madame Malibran de Beriot sang Cherubini's "O salutaris!" and "Sweet Hope," the English version of "O! tu la cui dolce possanza," from Fidelio. It is quite certain that this enchantress must be heard repeatedly, and in the same songs too, to be fully appreciated. However familiar to the ear may be the composition, her inspired manner always gives it the freshness of an extemporaneous effusion. With all admiration for the fertility of fancy, the exquisite grace and delicacy of style and execution shewn in the ornaments she introduces, we must still, however, persist in maintaining that she introduces them too often, and that, with more simplicity, she would be a greater, though, alas! we fear, not a more popular singer; for it is but too evident that these embellishments entrap the audience into applause which Madame de Beriot's higher excellences, her admirable vocal elecution, her just and forcible expression, would probably fail to elicit. Miss Fanny Woodham, who was before the public for a short time, when quite a child, made her first appearance since her return from her continental studies on this occasion. She is still very young, and was, both at the rehearsal and performance, so much under the influence of nervous timidity, that it is impossible to form a correct estimate

attack of influenza, when it raged about five of her powers; but we are inclined to anticipate years ago, and which seemed to linger in a that, when more self-possession shall enable her Though the summer is on, the theatres lose slight degree in his constitution. The proxitor of their activity; and the past has not to do herself justice, she will prove an expressive none of their activity; and the past has not singer. Her voice is sweet and well-toned in only been a busy, but a remarkable week in the the middle and lower notes, but, owing probably to her want of courage, it sounded eximals of the drama. So many novelties, bably to her want of courage, it sounded eximals of the drama. tremely thin in the upper part of the scale. of the sheets far beyond the chancellor of the Mrs. Knyvett succeeded to admiration in the exchequer's appointed measure, were we to recitative and florid song from Handel's Her- attempt their details. was its original vigous, which that every been injured in youth by any of those excesses that lay the foundation of premature old age and disease.

Sir Charles was a fellow of the Royal Society; and he was a member of the club which very beautiful style. Signor Ivanoff's fine except Mr. Paumier's trial of Richard III.; voice told well in Mozart's lovely air, " O cara for which, and his essay in Hamlet, it is said, immagine!" and Mr. Bennett is entitled to he paid the manager, as he recited some of much praise for his correct and energetic det he passages, a little through the nose! This is livery of the noble accompanied recitative from not quite an unprecedented, but, certes, a very the Creation, "In splendour bright." The improper mode of providing dramatic entertainother singers were Messrs. Phillips and Haw- ment for the public, which has no business to

MR. OLE BULL gave a concert at the King's Theatre, on Saturday last. The usual programme (with the exception of Malibran) of Grisi, Tamburini, Lablache, and Rubini, promised an excellent evening's amusement. Tamburini, Lablache, and Rubini, were, as they ever are, splendid, each with his own particular force and style. A Mademoiselle Assandri, who made her appearance this season with too body of private friends, who were anxious to little of our notice, sang, in the best manner, performers. On Monday, after Macbeth, a an air from a favourite opera: her voice is, perhaps, rather faint for so large a theatre, but angur well for her future success. A Miss criticism, and rely for success on stage effect, incident, and scenery. In these the Charcoal justice to his truly beautiful performance. Comparisons we never draw. Paganini had his style—Mr. Bull has his. A degree of tenderness-a kind of lingering on each noterenders his playing the most exquisite and affecting we ever heard. His execution and the touching on the high notes of his instru-

> plays. The selection was principally sacred and power; not the slightest aim of the poet, ham, together with Messrs. Stretton and Bur- evolved with the deepest feeling, whether they sol."

> Thursday week : one of its great attractions art. The applause was what such a performwere the youths who composed the choir. "Oh, how I love thy law!" anthem, by the Chevalier now I love thy law!" anthem, by the Chevalier at the end (a bad custom), very briefly and Neukomm, was very effective. Miss M. B. Hawes received much applause in "O salutaris!" Cherubini; and Mrs. Bishop sang a canzonet with great sweetness. Mr. Lucas and Mr. Howell well deserved their encore in a sonata of Corelli; and Miss Forster, by a brilliant sonata, supplied the loss of Mr. Bla-prove's services. grove's services.

DRAMA.

pay to see actors who pay for themselves. Mr. Graham was a very creditable Richmond-Balfe's new opera, the Maid of Artois, would be performing last night, whilst our pressmen were also in full action with this sheet: ergo, we can say nothing, except that the orchestra was to be on the Drury Lane" scale of gran-Grisi did not sing; and the good-natured deur," and, wonderful to relate, "the scenery audience took little or no notice of her absence. painted expressly for this opera," and not for any other play or farce !

Covent-Garden, with its small prices, has far outrivalled its competitor, both in the quality of its performances, and the talent of the wild melo-drama, called the Steel Pavilion, from the pen of Mr. Peake, was produced; and has since, with needful curtailments and alterait is exceedingly sweet, and she never sings has since, with needful curtailments and altera-the least out of tune; these qualities, and her modest, unassuming demeanour, make us of those extravagant romances which defy a melodious organ, and it seems a terrible effort Burners is rich; and the management of the to her to sing. Last, not least, Mr. Bull collapse of the steel pavilion itself, quite as magical to the sight as the enchantments of the piece are to the apprehension of the spectator.

On Thursday, the public, in an overflowing house, were delighted by the production of Serjeant Talfourd's Ion, for the benefit of Macready, who sustained in it the principal character of Ion. Late in the week, we have ment seem magical; a total absence of all neither space nor time to speak of the merits, trickery, and a pureness of style, are not the least recommendations of this fine musician.

we would say, the dramatic glory of this impresonation; had we the whole week before us, we could not sufficiently express our sense of its transcendent beauties. High as Mr. M. The Concert of the Royal Academy of Music has ever stood in our judgment, in Ion he has was most brilliantly attended, and did great outdone himself. It is a perfect part, studied credit to the science which it fosters and disand executed with extraordinary taste, skill, music; and the choruses were finely executed. not the slightest touch of the poetry, but have We must mention Mrs. Seymour, Miss Wynd- been embodied in the actor's mind, and are net, as performers of great promise. Mrs. melt in the tones of love and affection, or burst Smith, too, was much applauded in "Questo in the aspirations of patriotism and self-devotedness. We cannot enter upon particulars ; Concerts .- Mr. R. King had his concert last suffice it to say, it is a triumph of the histrionic ance deserved; and Macready being demanded, at the end (a bad custom), very briefly and modestly addressed the audience. Miss Ellen of the closet.

Haymarket .- Here Sinclair's delightful notes have not been warbled in vain ; and Atonement,

Tipperary (an excellent brogue); Roderigo, Attwood; Cassio, Benson Hill; Desdemona, Miss Daly; and Emilia, Miss Garrick : all full of humour, and in laughable burlesque.

VARIETIES.

Chess .- The state of the match for fifty guineas, between the rival Chess-clubs of Paris and Westminster, being now much in favour of the former, the Parisians have given an intimation of a second challenge, to be decided over the board-three of their leading players to meet three of the Westminster Club either at Dover, Calais, or Boulogne. Messrs. St. Amand, Boncour, and Mouret, are likely to be deputed by the French Club, and the West-minster Club would not be at a loss to furnish a double set to meet this array of force, provided their players can find leisure for the There is little doubt of the match being played in June or July .- From a Cor-

The Grand Fête Champêtre, in aid of that excellent charity, the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, has enjoyed most auspicious weather, on Thursday and yesterday, and has been accordingly brilliantly attended. The entertainments have been of a very pleasing and superior order; and the whole arrangements have done infinite credit to the

managers.

The Spencer Club .- In our last Number, we mentioned the origination and objects of this new club, and it now affords us great satisfaction to find, that it is "progressing" most prosperously. We learn, that many noblemen, of high rank, have become members, and that the number already enrolled is more than enough to ensure success. The committee are in treaty for a suitable house.

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts .- This association is also making its way auspiciously. We have not yet heard of any pictures being actually purchased; but the committee is now fully formed, and we look speedily to witness the beneficial effects of its operations.

Soirées at the Colosseum. - We have much to regret, that circumstances have prevented us, as yet, from enjoying one of these soirées, of Fragment, with other Poems, by Lady E. S. Wortley, Iread Stokes; col. 2, line 72, for Passivant read Pussarant.

May 15th .- Cambridge Chronicle.

Euphrates Expedition .- According to the latest accounts, via Constantinople, Colonel Chesney's expedition had definitively started for Bussorah, under the most favourable auspices. Heaven speed them! We shall now look anxiously for further intelligence.

King's College. - The distribution of prizes in the medical school took place on Saturday, and was a very gratifying ceremony.

A Trick worth an Egg. - A French gentle-man, of Chatelet, has, it is confidently stated, made the curious discovery that egg-shells are quite equal to hops for brewing beer. How excellent they must be for the beer, of which so much is made of drugs instead of hops!

W. Young Ottley, Esq.—The newspapers of yesterday announce the death of this highly accomplished amateur artist and connoisseur, in his sixty-fifth year.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

A monthly work, called "The Naturalist," illustrative of the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdom, is announced by Messra, B. Maund and William Hall.

A First Number of a Horticultural Magazine and Mis-

A First Number of a Horticultural Magazine and Mis-cellany of Gardening, conducted by Mr. Marnock, of Sheffield, is announced. Bibliothean Heberiana.— The Catalogue for the sale (by Messrs. Sotheby) on Monday, and the thirteen follow-ing days, contains many curious works, the entire number being 3490! The great majority are classic and foreign

being 3490! The great majority are classic and foreign publications.

A splendid volume, entitled, "Beauty, illustrated chiefly by an Analysis and Classification of Beauty in Woman," &c. by the Author of "Physiognomy founded on Physiology;" with Drawings from the Life, by Howard, &c. on Stone by Lane, is among the most recent literary and pictorial announcements.

In the Press.

In the Press.

Professor Henslow, of Cambridge, is about to produce, in monthly parts, a work entitled, "The Botanist," to be conducted by Mr. Maund, and to combine all interesting points of the science with popular and practical information. —Fishing Ancedotes, with Hints for Anglers, by Edward Jesse, Esp., author of "Gleanings in Natural History,"—Alfred the Great, a Poem, in Nine Books, by Mr. Newnham Collingwood, author of "Life and Correspondence of Adm. Lord Collingwood."—The Tribunal of Manners, a Satitical Poem.—Laccoon, by Lessing, is translated by Mr. William Ross, late Professor of Painting and Sculpture in the Glasgow University.—The Opinion of the European Press on the Eastern Question, by David Ross, Esq.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

a new drama, by Mr. Poole, has been brought out with prodigious success. It is written with great elegance, and pointed, and altogether worthy of the author's talent; and disposes his auditors, as he pleases, to indulge in fine emotions, or hearty laughter. The acting is also first-rate: Miss Taylor in the heroine, Mrs. W. Clifford in Dorothy, Mr. Vining, Mr. J. Vining, Mr. J. Vining, Mr. J. Vining, Mr. J. Vining, Mr. Strickland, and Mr. Haines, all exert themselves to the utmost: the last, perhaps, Sturdy, is not exactly in Mr. Haines line, and might have had a stronger cast.

English Opera-house.—The Middy Ashore, and Mrs. Keeley, his representative, is one of the most popular productions of the stage; and in truth, the stage could never shew a more clever and amusing performance. Tom Cringle, by Salter, Mr. Tonnish, by Oxberry, Limbert back, by Romer, and other minor characters, fill up the measure of a piece which, with alreadoes the most popular productions of the stage; and in truth, the stage could never shew a more clever and amusing performance. Tom Cringle, by Salter, Mr. Tonnish, by Oxberry, Limbert back, by Romer, and other minor characters, fill up the measure of a piece which, with alreadoes and the most popular productions of the stage; and in truth, the stage could never shew a more clever and amusing performance. Tom Cringle, by Salter, Mr. Tonnish, by Oxberry, Limbert back, by Romer, and other minor characters, fill up the measure of a piece which, with alreadoes the continuous constants into the arithmetical expressions for infinite series. Also a memoir grave and continuous constants into the arithmetical expressions for infinite series. Also a memoir grave and continuous constants into the arithmetical expressions for infinite series. Also a memoir grave for the production of the stage; and in truth, the stage could never shew a more clever and amusing performance. Tom Cringle, by Salter, Mr. Tonnish, by Oxberry, Limbert back, by Romer, and other minor characters, fill up the measure of a p

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1836.

May.	1	The	rmo	mete	r.	Barometer.				
Thursday	12 1	From	34	to	67	30.08	to	30-22		
Friday			33		70	30.22		30.28		
Saturday			36		68	30.40		30.48		
Sunday			34		70	30.48		30:44		
Monday			36		73	30.42		30-44		
Tuesday	17		38		71	30.43		30.42		
Wednesday	18		39		70	30.31		30.24		
Prevailing	winds	. W.	by	S.,	E. by	N., and	E.	by S.		

enerally clear.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

Latitude · · · · · 51° 37′ 32″ N.
Longitude · · · · 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sure that our long-tried and valued Lofriends will be startled to see that the "London" friends will be startled to see that the "London" LITERAMY GARETTE is no more, and rejoiced to find it is only a change of name, and not a decease. Owing to recent alterations in the system regulating periodical publications, it is no longer necessary for us to publish the Gazett in two forms—the one as "the London L. G.," for London consumption and booksellers' and newsmen's package; and the other as "The Literary Gazette," for circulation by post throughout the British empire and foreign parts. We have therefore dropped the distinction, and with a singleness of title, as we have always had a singleness of purpose—the advancement of English literature, science, and arts—shall continue our labours with undiminished zeal. Without abandoning the city, we throw ourselves purpose—the advancement of English literature, science, and arts—shall continue our labours with undiminished upon the country: and we hope, that though the worthy Chancellor of the Exchequer has endeavoured to fix other journals at 1539 superficial inches, our readers will be content to find that the Literary Gazette has not one superficial inch.

A correspondent corrects an error into which we fell last week, and of which we were, indeed, aware before publishing, but too late for remedy. He says — 'Permit me to correct an error into which you have fallen in the first article of the last Literary Gazette. You appear to have confounded Sir George Head with his brothers, Sir Francis. It is the latter who was the scamper of the Pampas, the Poor Law Commissioner, and Governor in Canada. Sir George, who is considerably older than his brother, Sir Francis, was in the correct the has ever before published."—[I had a significant to the content of the pampas of the poor Law Commissioner, and all work on Canada; and seems in his action as alight work on Canada; and seems in his action as alight work on Canada; and seems in his action as alight work on Canada; and seems in his action as alight work on Canada; and seems in his action as alight work on Canada; and seems in his action as a light work on Canada; and seems in his action of the pampa should be proved the part of our way.

The Enigma is very good; but out of our way.

We cannot insert quotations from Unpublished Ronances; nor from published, either, except in our own

mances; not from purmined states of the regular reviews.

N. will recoilect that our notice did not discuss the merits of Mr. Hunter's topographical works—an inquiry we should be sorry to enter on. Our opinion with respect to the Record Publications by that gentleman was founded on evidence lately given before the Committee now

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION,

PALL MALL.
The Gallery, with a Selection of Pictures by ancient Masters of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, including Two of the celebrated Murilios from Marshal Sout's Collection, which his Grace the Duke of Sutherland has most theratly allowed the Director to the Collection of the Director of the Director of the Marshall State of the Director of the Marshall State of the Section 12 of the Marshall State of the Section 12 of the Section 12 of the Section 12 of the Marshall State of the Section 12 of the Section

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EQUESTRIAN STATUE of KING

GEORGE III.

The Committee appointed by the general body of Subscribers to carry their design into effect, having, notwithstanding their still inadequate funds, amounting to very little more than half the sum pulse of the sum of the sum pulse every arrangement for that purpose, beg to acquaint the Subscribers, that the ceremony of opening it to the Public will take place on Staturday, the 4th of June next, at Three-Clock, the birth-day for more than half a century observed in honour of once of the best of Kinga, 8 under the patronage of their allowed the sum of the sum of Kinga, 8 under the patronage of their allowed the sum of th

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, K.C.T.S., Hon. Secretary. Messrs. Drummonds, Treasurers.

| Measts Drummonds, Treasurers. | Amount of Subscriptions, in the Names of the Committee, Z3130, 4s. Id. | Additional Subscriptions, in the Names of the Committee, Z3130, 4s. Id. | Additional Subscriptions, in the Names of the Committee, Z3130, 4s. Id. | Additional Subscriptions, in the Names of the Committee, Z3130, 4s. Id. | Additional Subscriptions, Inc. received. | II. R. H. the Dute of Northum-Cambridge of Northum-Cambri

SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT

To the ENCOURAGEMENT.

of BRITSH ART.

of BRIT

TO LITERARY GENTLEMEN ..

A Literary Gentleman having 2007, at his command, which he is willing to embark in favour of a Daily Newspaper move published at Paris, and who would undertake the duties of Editor at a salary of 2002, per annum, may apply, by letter, to the Proprietor of the Prench, English, and American Library & Rue Neure, St. Augustin, Paris. This arrangement is effect, in order that the assiduity of the Editor may be guaranteed according to the rate of profits, are given on money thus advanced.

RYALL'S PORTRAITS of EMINENT
CONSERVATIVE STATESMEN. No. 1. containing
the luke of Wellington, Lord Undurst, and Lord Winston (1874),
will be published on the first of June. Prints, small folio, 122;
large folio, proofs, 181.: India proofs, 181. Is Six Numbers of 182;
large folio, proofs, 181.: Six Numbers of 182;
large folio, proofs, 181.: Six Numbers of 182;
large folio, proofs, 181.: Six Numbers of 182;
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